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April 1991

Horticultural Products Review

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables reached $363.9 million in January 1991, up 7 percent over the same period a year earlier. While fresh grapefruit ($34 million), apples ($23 million), almonds ($34 million), and other nuts ($9 million) all posted substantial increases, exports of fresh oranges, raisins, and other fruit and vegetables juices declined.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

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Emanuel McNeil	202-447-2083	Berries, tropical fruit, nursery products, cut flowers, and hops and beer
John O'Connell	202-382-8497	Wine, tree nuts, non-citrus fruit juices, and mushrooms
Joe Somers	202-382-8897	Citrus and trade forecasts
Mark Thompson	202-447-6877	Editor, dried fruit, and CBI-specific issues

All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg.) = 2.2046 pounds, 1 metric ton = 2,2046.62 pounds, 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 26.42 gallons, and 1 hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
JAN 91

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR, FRUIT CITRUS	MT										
GRAPEFRUIT		23,746	60,112	128,147	166,812	289,183	12,329	34,277	64,777	91,686	173,535
LEMONS		10,227	10,234	49,576	47,323	126,206	6,089	8,975	38,259	35,968	103,739
ORANGES, INCL TMPL		44,363	19,121	137,378	104,182	391,545	21,959	15,203	74,739	61,306	276,270
OTHER CITRUS		3,313	2,155	4,208	9,833	9,634	3,153	2,132	4,129	9,590	12,660
Subtotal:----		81,650	91,624	319,311	328,153	816,569	43,532	60,587	181,905	198,551	566,205
FR, FRT, NON-CIT	MT										
APPLES		43,930	36,466	182,596	188,750	310,215	19,828	23,034	88,465	113,465	191,564
AVOCADOS		687	185	2,867	1,065	4,022	796	239	2,761	1,250	8,748
CHERRIES SWT & TRT		43	86	364	1,479	16,214	78	125	505	1,848	67,258
GRAPES		2,403	4,554	75,997	91,126	110,465	3,865	5,751	73,368	94,650	196,532
KIWIFRUIT		1,351	952	1,919	2,897	4,831	1,873	1,476	2,840	4,375	12,890
MELONS		2,665	2,769	15,706	19,795	33,811	2,019	2,275	9,441	12,736	65,362
PAPAYA		991	797	4,294	3,609	10,132	1,109	1,072	4,344	4,450	13,373
PEACHES & NCTRNS		792	920	2,395	2,890	12,684	865	913	2,030	2,789	53,525
PEARS		9,298	7,939	44,946	56,956	72,950	4,426	4,578	23,050	31,828	52,848
STRAWBERRIES		1,074	812	4,078	4,743	8,091	2,171	1,759	10,189	12,978	64,164
OTHER NON-CITRUS		1,629	1,471	42,587	15,054	100,328	1,253	1,226	37,227	15,346	143,695
Subtotal:----		64,866	56,956	377,754	388,370	683,746	38,287	42,455	254,224	295,719	869,964
CND/PREP FRUIT	MT										
CHERRIES TRT CND		582	441	2,418	2,826	6,645	865	566	3,560	4,109	13,715
FRUIT MIXTURES		2,174	1,849	7,057	9,676	18,402	1,819	1,894	6,872	10,220	23,136
MARACHINO CHRY		180	192	714	713	2,444	282	238	1,236	1,162	4,022
PEACHES CANNED		684	1,107	4,195	5,296	14,633	611	1,036	4,179	5,001	14,640
PINEAPPLE CANNED		514	573	1,811	2,324	4,838	427	493	1,592	1,846	5,511
FRT PREP/PRES		3,204	2,706	14,442	15,244	34,784	3,427	3,161	16,040	17,447	48,331
OTHER CANNED FR		2,060	2,428	8,550	9,802	22,777	2,162	2,454	10,179	11,948	33,860
Subtotal:----		9,399	9,299	39,191	45,885	104,526	9,596	9,846	43,660	51,738	143,218
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
PRUNES, DRIED		6,213	7,780	30,333	36,844	71,778	9,873	9,454	47,654	46,288	119,344
RAISINS, DRIED		11,927	8,360	37,658	46,766	100,648	16,805	10,956	59,782	60,825	169,285
OTHER DRIED FRUIT		902	1,327	5,410	8,019	11,499	2,476	2,698	13,495	16,956	36,411
Subtotal:----		19,043	17,469	73,402	91,630	183,926	29,155	23,110	120,931	124,071	325,039
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
BLUEBERRIES, FZN		927	1,128	2,429	6,434	9,265	582	640	1,789	3,857	8,102
STRAWBERRIES, FZN		619	882	2,784	4,114	12,978	727	878	3,545	4,632	18,253
OTHER FZN FRUIT		512	499	3,174	2,801	6,302	665	581	3,827	3,700	12,722
Subtotal:----		2,058	2,509	8,389	13,351	28,545	1,975	2,101	9,162	12,190	39,078
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
GRAPEFRUIT JU CNC		3,041	3,015	8,560	10,130	30,205	2,021	1,819	7,267	6,243	25,224
ORANGE JU NT CNC		2,517	3,227	11,101	12,246	34,089	2,127	2,948	7,213	11,847	31,518
ORANGE JUICE CNC		30,109	29,240	77,975	111,105	200,099	14,760	14,548	52,856	55,284	174,208
OTHER JUICES		24,586	20,452	73,267	89,489	228,420	15,310	11,391	46,706	50,131	166,902
Subtotal:----		60,254	55,937	170,905	222,971	492,815	34,220	30,707	114,045	123,507	397,853
VEGETABLES FR	MT										
ASPARAGUS, FR, CHL		775	602	1,225	1,156	9,332	2,981	2,658	3,883	3,993	45,910
LETTUCE, FR, CH.		20,813	26,324	81,335	105,123	109,904	11,295	12,606	43,429	51,285	107,827
ONIONS, FR		12,673	13,351	54,455	78,316	73,725	4,261	5,318	16,701	23,752	40,922
TOMATOES, FR, CH.		6,127	12,659	30,828	49,252	36,335	6,408	8,105	31,079	30,906	86,697
OTHER VEG, FR.		67,517	63,339	219,978	238,725	282,843	37,345	39,391	128,442	154,574	410,135
Subtotal:----		107,909	116,276	387,825	472,574	512,142	62,291	68,080	223,535	264,511	691,492
VEGETABLES CANNED	MT										
CATSUP & CHILI SA		979	1,556	5,177	5,036	14,616	755	1,205	4,250	3,922	11,528
SWEET CORN CANNED		10,950	8,809	46,491	43,365	130,550	8,281	7,115	38,338	35,990	100,396
TOMATO PASTE		2,187	3,870	9,185	23,002	12,403	2,279	4,386	9,964	23,150	25,321
TOMATO SAUCE		1,540	2,107	11,131	9,334	23,501	1,396	2,207	8,928	9,353	23,835
OTHER CANNED VEG.		10,854	12,231	44,227	46,872	102,863	13,953	15,022	58,758	59,339	170,462
Subtotal:----		26,511	28,575	116,212	127,612	283,935	26,665	29,935	120,238	131,755	331,544
VEGETABLES FZN	MT										
F FRY FZN		13,314	10,740	51,668	48,729	146,285	9,648	8,404	34,980	35,829	122,132
FZN SWT CORN		5,303	4,005	19,995	19,246	57,664	4,054	3,535	15,985	16,280	46,700
OTHER POT. FZN		1,200	1,247	6,390	5,862	15,879	1,239	1,052	5,698	5,589	17,120
OTHER FZN VEG		5,567	4,163	21,587	19,611	49,362	5,678	3,712	19,944	18,924	56,612
Subtotal:----		25,387	20,155	99,643	93,452	269,192	20,621	16,704	76,609	76,623	242,565
DEHYD VEGETABLES	MT										
GARLIC DEHY		659	705	2,758	2,867	6,028	1,342	1,471	6,950	6,195	17,308
ONIONS DEHY		1,787	1,717	7,295	7,422	18,461	3,677	4,044	14,978	17,044	46,248
POTATO DEHYD		2,330	2,130	10,929	10,349	22,556	3,317	2,494	14,170	11,809	33,825
OTHER DEHY VEG.		1,836	2,547	7,188	10,861	23,956	3,186	3,903	12,756	13,835	39,406
Subtotal:----		6,614	7,101	28,171	31,501	71,003	11,523	11,913	48,856	48,885	136,788
TREE NUTS	MT										
ALMND SH/PREP		9,298	12,249	52,001	71,384	158,243	32,383	33,817	167,042	199,206	513,701
ALMONDS, UNSHLD		654	1,488	3,771	6,727	6,281	1,953	2,288	10,406	12,402	18,102
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD		234	440	1,135	1,922	2,475	841	1,403	5,125	6,101	11,195
WALNUTS, SHLD		523	690	6,968	6,062	12,021	1,861	2,306	17,597	20,100	36,677
WALNUTS, UNSHLD		539	260	48,891	43,864	55,316	960	584	81,408	78,386	94,115
OTHER NUTS		2,017	3,047	13,102	17,216	23,442	5,289	8,894	30,929	44,860	84,785
Subtotal:----		13,268	18,175	125,871	147,179	257,782	43,291	49,294	312,513	361,057	758,579
NURSERY PRODUCTS	NONE										
CUT FLOWERS							1,684	1,509	5,838	6,839	22,439
OTHER NURS, PROD.							6,537	6,769	32,416	24,454	77,019
Subtotal:----							8,222	8,278	38,253	31,294	99,458
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT										
HOP EXTRACT		195	76	1,242	942	3,036	1,788	1,037	13,366	14,508	36,613
HOP PELLETS		401	299	3,289	1,716	7,182	1,682	2,401	15,290	9,802	34,029
HOPS, NSPF		173	85	442	363	1,909	603	512	2,208	2,254	10,066
Subtotal:----		769	460	4,972	3,021	12,127	4,074	3,950	30,864	26,566	80,708
WINE	KL										
GRAPE WINES		4,987	5,085	24,664	31,232	69,612	6,050	6,574	33,861	41,906	112,909
OTHER WINE PRODUCT		367	625	1,111	2,635	7,921	323	317	1,004	1,586	5,816
Subtotal:----		5,354	5,710	25,775	33,867	77,534	6,372	6,891	34,865	43,492	118,726
Grand Total:							339,832	363,859	1,591,154	1,789,965	4,782,710

NOTE: KIWIFRUIT EXPORTS TO CANADA FOR 1989 ARE NOT INCLUDED IN KIWIFRUIT FIGURES, BUT ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT	MT										
APPLES		4,465	7,339	23,686	30,291	102,414	1,511	2,532	7,417	9,355	39,335
AVOCADO		540	757	4,552	9,282	8,864	321	515	4,183	13,756	9,497
BANANA		266,580	243,343	1,011,535	1,016,478	3,065,977	76,599	68,704	285,620	286,056	867,100
CANTELOUPE		37,017	20,085	55,408	49,694	229,300	9,184	5,866	14,182	15,029	73,097
GRAPE		50,145	49,272	61,828	66,268	368,240	44,336	38,559	55,227	53,537	276,575
KIWIFRUIT		184	236	218	3,439	30,260	311	525	374	3,615	45,100
MANGO		300	343	702	1,073	58,848	279	633	643	1,660	58,180
PEACH		14,908	15,461	20,987	22,095	51,257	9,694	10,959	13,808	15,477	33,453
PEAR		300	275	2,428	2,057	41,287	159	153	4,838	3,958	23,176
PINEAPPLE		7,453	7,495	32,516	31,846	113,295	3,075	2,828	13,535	11,954	44,880
RASPBERRY		211	106	457	333	6,437	610	211	1,310	661	8,691
STRAWBERRY		1,939	1,779	4,084	4,078	14,083	2,417	2,314	6,458	6,303	16,685
OTHER MELON		11,514	12,423	29,418	29,586	92,029	2,736	4,244	7,827	10,465	27,065
OTHER FRUIT		39,092	38,986	113,232	128,489	387,625	13,915	14,248	36,049	46,379	118,179
Subtotal:----		434,655	397,906	1,361,058	1,395,016	4,569,921	165,154	152,296	451,476	478,212	1,641,020
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
DATE		1,003	906	4,674	2,079	9,312	1,235	1,004	4,418	2,168	8,721
DRD APRICOT		637	503	3,568	2,846	8,431	1,083	1,441	6,749	7,492	15,876
DRD FIG & PASTE		439	300	3,675	4,802	6,150	424	324	4,750	4,786	7,303
RAISIN		1,005	698	4,610	4,127	9,906	1,002	574	4,483	3,312	9,425
OTHER DRD FRUIT		1,968	677	4,621	5,936	10,266	1,606	1,076	6,040	5,372	13,671
Subtotal:----		5,054	3,085	21,149	19,791	44,067	5,352	4,422	26,441	23,134	54,997
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
FZN RASP		56	246	527	982	3,239	64	334	760	1,273	3,326
FZN STR		1,448	814	2,695	2,501	21,533	1,750	1,519	4,165	3,481	28,306
OTHER FZN FRUIT		2,147	1,260	6,239	5,541	17,979	2,765	1,408	8,101	6,133	21,412
Subtotal:----		3,652	2,321	9,462	9,024	42,752	4,580	3,262	13,028	10,888	53,044
CND/PREP FRUIT	MT										
CANNED PEACH		3,979	1,094	17,259	4,429	34,973	2,481	584	11,242	2,590	22,050
CANNED PEAR		56	19	466	159	1,286	37	16	247	119	805
CANNED PINEAP		22,889	24,353	92,244	88,961	278,727	12,683	15,406	51,708	56,300	164,891
MIXED FRUIT		528	208	2,385	905	6,210	460	181	2,087	866	6,028
PREP/PRES FRUIT		12,878	12,507	59,525	58,042	181,267	17,999	19,728	86,061	93,858	270,559
OTHER CND FRUIT		10,586	10,325	45,281	44,764	120,535	12,940	15,029	68,254	70,577	186,570
Subtotal:----		50,919	48,509	217,161	197,263	623,000	46,603	50,946	219,602	224,312	650,904
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
APPLEPEAR JU		51,817	91,771	229,443	358,389	813,804	13,109	20,650	48,695	74,848	156,539
FCOJ		245,233	83,044	678,112	411,937	1,811,601	69,004	17,351	176,444	113,984	625,158
GRAPE JU		7,773	8,559	26,819	41,568	98,571	1,773	1,775	6,525	9,529	23,054
PINAP JU		33,810	47,317	106,885	139,729	318,981	6,332	10,809	21,329	32,686	68,144
OTHER FRUIT JU		30,698	10,168	168,594	46,393	337,240	8,876	3,576	52,227	15,747	111,870
Subtotal:----		369,333	240,860	1,209,855	998,019	3,380,199	99,096	54,163	305,222	246,795	984,768
VEGETABLES FR	MT										
ASPARAGUS		2,097	2,557	5,315	6,792	18,840	3,657	4,086	8,400	9,518	27,037
BEAN		3,077	2,395	5,584	6,003	12,524	5,455	2,248	8,120	5,245	16,290
BELL PEPPER		26,292	21,008	44,320	37,818	101,009	32,681	15,699	49,812	34,789	124,732
CARROT		7,829	6,922	32,188	26,862	59,633	1,604	2,657	5,822	7,484	11,704
CHILI PEPPER		3,958	3,940	8,314	9,902	34,478	5,916	2,608	10,018	7,603	31,333
CUCUMBER		41,997	35,357	101,118	84,310	189,141	15,063	14,929	39,792	32,889	75,720
EGGPLANT		2,585	3,546	5,424	8,150	14,523	3,673	2,097	6,240	4,554	17,026
GARLIC		1,183	1,063	4,367	2,226	19,848	1,510	1,532	4,199	2,318	19,105
LETTUCE		5,188	4,356	7,281	5,472	14,297	1,836	1,839	2,733	2,448	5,336
ONION		18,002	17,180	43,949	38,563	174,167	8,478	13,241	24,649	36,895	69,185
POTATO, INCL SD		33,654	35,347	101,232	108,132	305,026	7,574	6,287	20,751	17,918	70,357
SQUASH		20,026	15,518	39,735	35,032	78,593	14,558	10,019	23,886	21,000	43,022
TOMATO		69,526	45,982	140,585	90,775	387,261	94,636	24,191	129,873	45,858	391,250
OTHER FRS VEG		40,713	29,508	103,091	83,208	284,779	25,078	17,697	55,872	48,086	152,548
Subtotal:----		276,134	224,685	642,512	543,251	1,694,126	221,724	119,137	390,173	276,611	1,054,652
VEG CANNED/DEHYD	MT										
CND ARTICHOKE		750	1,050	4,994	8,240	13,002	1,441	1,800	9,857	14,686	24,177
CND MSHROOMS		3,088	3,819	12,546	14,416	45,392	7,803	9,199	30,578	35,970	115,374
CND PIMIENTO		697	1,048	3,688	4,286	9,938	952	1,665	4,494	7,104	12,580
CND TOM		1,197	936	16,476	4,516	25,831	720	381	8,386	1,956	13,828
TOM PASTE		4,512	1,054	17,307	5,333	70,619	3,610	568	14,712	3,452	59,999
TOM SAUCE		595	1,721	3,872	5,379	13,609	375	1,302	2,372	3,918	7,497
DEHYD VEGETABLES		7,395	6,024	29,631	25,688	105,210	9,585	8,949	37,347	38,732	132,298
OTHER CND VEG		16,531	13,376	64,403	58,978	179,952	15,033	13,013	57,079	55,963	164,798
Subtotal:----		34,769	29,033	152,921	126,840	463,556	39,522	36,881	164,829	161,784	530,554
VEGETABLES FZN	MT										
BROCCOLI FZN		10,979	8,568	33,724	27,476	113,856	7,159	5,723	22,079	18,780	75,692
CAULIFLOR FZN		5,027	5,313	19,330	19,959	27,857	3,599	3,927	13,404	15,185	19,700
OKRA FZN		173	227	1,046	1,611	4,077	88	108	540	803	2,150
POTATO FZN		3,361	7,556	16,399	25,086	58,042	1,857	4,214	8,834	13,926	32,575
OTHER VEG FZN		8,389	104,032	34,421	363,670	341,228	7,816	6,468	30,112	26,120	80,506
Subtotal:----		27,931	125,698	104,921	437,804	545,061	20,520	20,442	74,971	74,817	210,625
TREE NUTS	MT										
BRAZILS TOT		236	440	2,618	2,573	11,924	671	1,020	6,614	5,808	19,615
CASHEWS TOT		4,455	5,938	17,779	22,138	52,487	18,153	26,308	72,310	99,979	210,321
FILBERTS TOT		287	411	1,545	2,309	3,523	793	1,187	3,708	7,177	9,155
PISTACHIOS TOT		280	79	1,310	285	2,062	1,115	259	5,197	915	7,637
OTHER NUTS		6,848	6,404	34,322	41,245	79,069	8,819	10,695	47,477	75,288	107,149
Subtotal:----		12,107	13,275	57,576	68,552	149,068	29,553	39,471	135,309	189,169	353,879
NURSERY PRODUCTS	NONE										
CARNATIONS							7,099	7,533	24,968	24,131	68,201
ROSES							7,666	10,279	25,018	29,743	83,926
OTHER CUT FLRS							12,757	12,634	49,788	51,455	157,270
OTH NURS PROD							9,859	11,097	56,723	64,488	135,975
Subtotal:----							37,384	41,545	156,499	169,818	445,374
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT										
HOPS & PELLETS		2,234	1,329	2,798	2,555	6,700	9,588	4,788	12,034	9,497	28,373
OTHER HOP PRODS		381	332	410	332	1,119	2,420	2,769	2,525	2,770	6,886
Subtotal:----		2,616	1,662	3,209	2,887	7,819	12,008	7,557	14,560	12,267	35,260
WINE	KL										
GRAPE WINES		17,361	15,707	112,194	93,937	263,508	56,496	55,655	389,614	384,119	912,741
OTHER WN PROD		554	451	2,974	2,904	8,187	1,214	933	5,388	5,804	15,132
Subtotal:----		17,915	16,159	115,169	96,842	271,695	57,710	56,589	395,003	389,923	927,873
Grand Total:							739,212	586,717	2,347,119	2,257,736	6,942,955

Updates

General Developments

--U.S. horticultural exports continued to increase in January 1991. Exports totaled $364 million, up 7 percent over January 1990. Fiscal year-to-date exports were also up, to $1.79 billion, an increase of 12½ percent over last year. All major markets saw increases in January 1991. Canada was again the largest market for U.S. horticultural exports, with $128 million, up almost 4 percent over January 1990. (Mark Thompson, 202-447-6877)

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS
(VALUE IN $1,000)

DESTINATION	01/90 EXPORT VALUE	01/91 EXPORT VALUE	PERCENT CHANGE	10/89-01/90 EXPORT VALUE	10/90-01/91 EXPORT VALUE	PERCENT CHANGE
CANADA	$123,264	$127,702	3.6%	$520,083	$558,899	7.5%
JAPAN	$66,413	$71,885	8.2%	$286,211	$294,883	3.0%
GERMANY	$18,830	$19,476	3.4%	$100,136	$135,723	35.5%
FRANCE	$9,613	$14,813	54.1%	$42,114	$54,018	28.3%
TAIWAN	$12,181	$13,777	13.1%	$53,538	$56,794	6.1%
HONG KONG	$12,829	$13,120	2.3%	$56,244	$62,044	10.3%
UNITED KINGDOM	$12,551	$12,725	1.4%	$60,994	$71,681	17.5%
NETHERLANDS	$9,347	$12,291	31.5%	$43,947	$57,826	31.6%
MEXICO	$7,068	$9,368	32.5%	$37,346	$53,292	42.7%
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	$6,163	$7,545	22.4%	$22,875	$28,175	23.2%
SINGAPORE	$3,767	$4,747	26.0%	$19,333	$22,558	16.7%
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	$2,828	$4,592	62.4%	$15,279	$22,306	46.0%
OTHER COUNTRIES	$54,979	$51,819	-5.7%	$333,055	$371,766	11.6%
GRAND TOTAL	$339,833	$363,860	7.1%	$1,591,155	$1,789,965	12.5%

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Statistics Canada.

--U.S. horticultural imports declined sharply in January. Imports of fruits and vegetables declined to $577 million in January, a drop of 22 percent compared to January 1990. The biggest declines in imports were seen in tomatoes at $24 million, off 74 percent; frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) at $17 million, off 75 percent; and bell peppers at $16 million, off 52 percent. Other products with substantial decreases included bananas, grapes, potatoes, hops, and canned vegetables. As a result, U.S. horticultural imports for the first four months of this fiscal year are running at $2.2 billion, off 5 percent from fiscal year 1990.

Several factors help explain the decline for January 1991. The most important reason is that January 1990 imports were abnormally large due to the freeze that hit Florida in December 1989. This caused domestic shortages of FCOJ, tomatoes, and bell peppers, dramatically increasing the import price for these products. (Mark Thompson, 202-447-6877)

--The European Community (EC) special trade preference program for Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, eliminating tariffs and quantitative restrictions on Andean exports to the EC, took effect November 13, 1990. The 4-year program applies to all but 10 agricultural products including bananas, strawberries, and lemons. The EC is also providing 60 million European Currency Units (ECUs) in grant assistance to Colombia (about $80 million). The EC is Colombia's second largest market (33 percent of exports valued at $1.4 billion) after the United States. In the case of Colombia, about 65 percent of agricultural exports to the EC paid some amount of tariffs before the EC Andean Program was enacted. The program will benefit roughly $767 million of Colombian exports, comprising 50 percent of its agricultural exports to the EC (based on 1989 data).

--The Government of Hungary announced that permits are no longer needed to import and export most goods and services. However, the liberalization does not apply to many horticultural products. Half of all consumer goods are still subject to import licensing, and the Government of Hungary will allow imports of these items up to $630 million in 1991, the amount of these goods imported last year. The Ministry of International and Economic Relations noted that this amount could be increased, based on balance of payments performance later in the year.

For the first half of the year, the Ministry will issue licenses for $302 million. By March 4, the cutoff for applying for import licenses for the first half of the year, 3,500 applications requesting imports valued at $350 million had been made, and the Ministry had rejected less than 5 percent.

Horticultural products requiring an import license include: cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, deciduous fruit, zucchini, eggplant, grapes, green beans, onions, paprika, peas, potatoes, tomatoes, squash, tropical fruit, and wine.

Horticultural products requiring an export license include: canned tomatoes, cucumbers, fresh fruit, onions, paprika, potatoes, and wine and champagne.

Permits are issued by the Ministry of International Economic Relations. The Ministry indicated that the above licensing requirements remain in order to protect the domestic industry, to save convertible currency, and to serve as a chip in trade negotiations.

In 1990, the United States exported only $77,000 in horticultural products to Hungary. The major products were almonds ($59,000) and canned sweet corn ($15,000).

In contrast, U.S. imports of horticultural products from Hungary in 1990 were valued at $34 million. Major import products included apple juice ($24 million), wine ($2.6 million), tomato paste ($1.5 million), dried tomatoes ($1.4 million), and canned peas ($1.3 million). (Mark Thompson, 202-447-6877, based on a report by the U.S. Agricultural Counselor for Hungary, based in Vienna)

Citrus and Products

--Israeli citrus deliveries lag behind 1990 shipments. The latest delivery figures of Israeli citrus to processors show amounts processed are far behind year-earlier figures. Figures updated March 15 show that total deliveries are at 262,000 tons, off 46 percent from this time last year. Lower yields, last year's bumper crop, and a lack of pickers in January and February all contribute to the decline. The lateness in pickings may not have a major effect on total deliveries if weather remains favorable.

Total exports of citrus products in 1990 were valued at $180.1 million, up 36 percent from the 1989 level of $132 million. This increase is mostly the result of last year's bumper crop. (Joe Somers, 202-382-8897)

Other Processed Fruit

--U.S. canned peach imports have declined significantly since 1989. Sharp decreases continue this fiscal year as levels of canned peach imports currently total 4,429 tons, and are at only roughly 25 percent their level of last year at this time. Chilean trade data show that exports of canned peaches to the United States from that country declined sharply in 1990, to just over half their 1989 level. (Amy Brooksbank, 202-382-8911)

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--Colombian imports of raisins are on the upswing. Imports of raisins have risen from 2,731 tons in 1989 to 2,900 tons in 1990, up 6 percent. This trend is expected to continue, with another increase of 5 percent to 3,050 tons anticipated in 1991. Most Colombian raisin imports arrive from Chile, which gets a preferential tariff of 26.5 percent, compared to 43 percent for U.S.-origin raisins. The United States is the second leading supplier after Chile, but accounted for only about 4 percent of total raisin imports into Colombia. The favorable duty treatment given to Chile, lower transportation costs, and a lower unit value explain the preference for Chilean raisins in the Colombian market. (Mark Thompson, 202-447-6877)

--Kenya cashew nut industry is revived. Kenya's only commercial cashew processing facility reopened in August 1990. The plant, which is located at Kalifi on the Kenya coast, closed in November 1989. This put the industry into chaos, as small producers had no place to sell their product. In the interim, small exporters tried to get into the market, but did not have adequate marketing channels to handle the quantity available. As a result, exports declined from 4,402 tons in 1988 to 216 tons in 1990.

Kenya traditionally has exported at least 95 percent of its cashew production. In 1988, the United States imported 31 percent of Kenya's shelled cashews. Cashews are not consumed by the local population due to the prohibitive price and lack of traditional usage of the product.

The facility at Kalifi produces shelled, roasted cashews in 25-pound tins, which are packaged two to a box. Kenyan cashews enjoy a reputation for good quality. Prices as of February 1991 are running from $2.47 per pound for whole 180s (at least 180 cashew kernels per pound) to $1.72 per pound for fancy splits. Prices are ex-warehouse Mombasa for 25-pound tins. (John O'Connell, 202-382-8497. Based on a report from the U.S. Agricultural Attache in Nairobi.)

U.S. CASHEW IMPORTS
(CALENDAR YEAR, METRIC TONS)

Country	1988	1989	1990
India	11,728	19,169	24,173
Brazil	19,696	21,083	21,560
Mozambique	3,411	2,885	3,118
Tanzania	995	1,777	960
Kenya	1,132	589	275
China	373	988	740
Indonesia	431	564	659
Other countries	1,110	1,879	3,879
Total	38,876	48,934	55,364

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Vegetables

--French fry enthusiasts in Japan will soon be able to buy their fries from vending machines. For $1.50 or less, the machines will measure and fry a 110 gram portion in about 60 seconds. This project, a joint venture between Japanese and Canadian firms, will start off with 30 machines in Okinawa, Kyoto, and Hokkaido and may expand to 20,000 machines throughout Japan within 5 years. (David W. Cottrell, 202-382-8899. Based on a report from the U.S. Agricultural Trade Office in Tokyo)

--Chilean artichoke exports have taken an upturn after low prices, a result of oversupply, caused Chile's artichoke production to decline from 1981 through 1987. During 1988, production increased over 20 percent. This reversal is based on planting improved higher yielding varieties which withstand handling better.

Although exports are registering impressive gains, most of Chile's production continues to go to the domestic market for fresh consumption. Over 90 percent of Chile's artichoke exports are destined for the United States. Some artichokes are canned. However, varieties presently grown in Chile are not oriented toward processing. Thus, exports are expected to expand faster than the domestic processing of artichokes.

Planted artichoke acreage in Chile is concentrated in Region IV (San Fernando) with approximately 580 hectares, Region V (Rancagua) with 600 hectares, and the Metropolitan Region with 440 hectares. Harvest is from August through November. Planted area is expected to increase slowly. To meet future export sales, production will increase as newer, higher yielding varieties replace the older, traditional ones.

CHILE: AREA, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF ARTICHOKES

YEARS	PLANTED AREA (HECTARES)	PRODUCTION (METRIC TONS)	EXPORTS (BOXES)	EXPORTS (METRIC TONS)
1987/88	1,771	3,431	2,237	17
1988/89	2,050	3,508	8,931	68
1989/90	2,190	4,350	25,269	191

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attache, Santiago

DESTINATION OF CHILEAN ARTICHOKE EXPORTS
(QUANTITY IN BOXES)

YEARS	UNITED STATES	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	OTHERS	TOTAL
1988/89	8,080	101	750	--	8,931
1989/90	23,575	106	1,004	584	25,269

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attache, Santiago

(Amy Brooksbank, 202-382-8911)

Wine

--Hong Kong has increased duties on alcoholic beverages by 15 percent. The Financial Secretary of Hong Kong announced on March 7, 1991, that duties on wine, beer, and spirits would be raised by 15 percent. The specific duty on sparkling wines will rise from HK$35 to HK$41 per liter while the duty on still still wines will increase from HK$24 to HK$28 per liter. At current exchange rates (U.S.$1.00 = HK$6.64), the new duties amount to U.S.$5.27 and U.S.$3.60 per liter. The ad valorem taxes will remain the same at 35 and 20 percent for sparkling and still wines respectively. (John O'Connell, 202-382-8497.)

--The Netherlands has emerged as a promising market for U.S. wines. Exports of U.S. wine to the Netherlands rose from 336 kiloliters in 1988 to 1,272 kiloliters in 1990, worth $1.8 million. In 1990, the United States only supplied 0.22 percent of the volume of Dutch wine imports, up from the 0.1 percent in 1988. The Netherlands is not a wine-producing nation. The European Community supplies 97.5 percent of its wine imports. Total imports increased by 10 percent in 1990 to a C.I.F. value of $530 million. Of the EC wine suppliers, France leads the way with 55 percent of the market, followed by Spain and Germany, with 18 and 8 percent respectively.

Dutch per capita wine consumption ranks 21st in the world, with an annual consumption rate of 14.8 liters in 1990. Dutch wine drinkers consume 76 percent of the total at home, and 7 percent in restaurants. Grocery stores and supermarkets account for 64 percent of all wine sales, while liquor stores sell another 20 percent.

The average retail price of a bottle of wine in 1990 was $3.71. The average C.I.F. Rotterdam price of imported wine was $2.80 per bottle in 1990, while U.S. wine imports had an average value of $6.06. However, 60 percent of all wines sold in the Netherlands retail for less than $3.30 per bottle, and this market segment provides room for growth.

There are approximately 35 U.S. wineries selling in the Netherlands. U.S. wines are well-received by the Dutch, but are usually found in hotels and restaurants since they are in the higher price brackets. Lower priced U.S. wines have potential in the large supermarket trade in wine. Also, upcoming food and wine shows in the Netherlands are an excellent way to research the market. These include DeliVin (September 15-16, 1991), HORECAVA (January 6-9, 1992), and ROKA Food Show (May 3-7, 1992). Finally, U.S. wineries can submit promotional materials to the Dutch Wine Information Center, Stadhoudersplantsoen 12, 2517 JL The Hague, Netherlands, which is sponsored by the Dutch wine trade. (John O'Connell, 202-382-8497. Based on a report from the U.S. Agricultural Attache, The Hague.)

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PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

United States

U.S. imports of fresh cut flowers in 1990 reached an unprecedented level of 3.4 billion blooms valued at $326 million, up 3 percent from 1989. The increase in volume is attributed mainly to larger imports of standard carnations, roses, and pompon chrysanthemums. Standard carnations from Colombia accounted for the bulk of the increase, reaching 1.0 billion blooms, up 32 percent from 1989. Traditionally, cut flowers from Colombia account for the lion's share of U.S. imports. Other important suppliers include Mexico, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and the Netherlands.

U.S. exports of nursery products and cut flowers in 1990 were valued at $157 million and $29 million, up 67 percent and 164 percent, respectively, from 1989. Exports of tree, tree parts, shrub, bush, herbaceous plants, etc. were valued at $25 million, and bulbs were valued at $7 million. Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain were the principal buyers of U.S. bulbs, accounting for 82 percent of the total value. Other nursery product exports, excluding bulbs and tubers, tree, tree parts, shrub, bush, foliage, and herbaceous plants, were valued at $125 million. Shipments to Canada and the EC-12 accounted for 45 percent and 25 percent of the nursery products value, respectively. U.S. cut flower exports to Canada accounted for 59 percent of the total value in 1990.

U.S. EXPORTS OF CUT FLOWERS, CALENDAR YEARS
(1,000 DOLLARS)

Destinations	1988	1989	1990
Canada	11,141	9,481	17,437
Japan	1,256	2,672	4,349
Netherlands	1,606	1,257	2,453
West Germany	3,450	1,586	2,362
Mexico	109	556	906
Switzerland	43	496	512
Hong Kong	6	119	152
Others	617	1,887	1,373
Total	18,228	18,054	29,545

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, and Statistics Canada for 1988 and 1989 Canadian figures.

The following U.S. production statistics are available only for selected varieties of fresh cut flowers for 28 states:

U.S. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FRESH CUT FLOWERS, CALENDAR YEARS
(1,000 BLOOMS)

Flowers	1987	1988	1989
Roses	564,621	565,440	585,236
Carnations, standard	274,865	290,047	247,955
Carnations, miniature	159,096	158,796	150,444
Chrysanthemums, standard	42,752	44,108	39,418
Chrysanthemums, pompon	174,528	180,126	137,496
Gladioli (1,000 spikes)	200,526	199,273	185,516

Source: National Agricultural Statistical Service, USDA.

Colombia

Colombia's cut flower production in 1990 totaled 102,500 tons on 3,900 hectares of greenhouses constructed of plastic, up 6 percent from 1989. Open air production accounts for only about 1 percent of the total area. Cut flower production in 1991 is forecast to reach 115,000 tons on about 4,000 hectares of greenhouses. Approximately 89 percent of the greenhouses are located in the outskirts of Bogota, with 7 percent near Medellin, and 4 percent in the Cali area. Virtually all of the carnations, roses, alstroemerias, and gypsophila are cultivated near Bogota.

Flowers are produced in Colombia on about 400 farms owned by about 260 individuals, that produce primarily for the export market. In 1990, carnations accounted for 46 percent of total cut flower production, followed by pompons with 25 percent, and roses with 15 percent. Other important export varieties include alstroemerias, miniature carnations, gypsophila, statice, anthuriums, and orchids.

Colombia began to export flowers in 1964. Since then, flower exports have bloomed. They are now the country's third most important agricultural export after coffee and bananas. In 1990, the value of flower exports grew 13 percent to $250 million. Exports for 1991 are forecast to increase another 8 percent to $270 million. During the 1980's, Colombia's flower exports expanded an average of 12 percent a year. About 85 percent of Colombia's total cut flower production is slated for the export market, with about 80 percent of exports going to the United States. Of the remainder, the EC is the principal destination. The Colombian flower industry also has been aggressively pursuing new markets. For example, Colombia's flower exports to Japan have grown from 36 tons in 1988, 80 percent of which were carnations, to 100 tons in 1990, of which 50 percent were carnations and 50 percent mums. According to Colombian flower exporters, chrysanthemum sales to Japan in 1991 are expected to reach 500 tons.

In 1990, wholesale flower prices for the domestic market increased an average of 15 percent compared with 1989. Domestic wholesale prices in Colombia are as follows:

Domestic Wholesale Flower Prices
(As of February 1991)

Flowers	Price Per Dozen (Colombian pesos)	Price Per Dozen (U.S. dollars)
Carnations	70	0.12
Pompons	100	0.17
Chrysanthemums	100	0.17
Alstroemerias (domestic)	100	0.17
Alstroemerias (export quality)	175	0.30
Roses	300 to 1,500	0.51 to 2.54

Source: ASOCOLFLORES.

Wholesale Prices of Colombian Flowers in the U.S. Market
(February 1990 compared with February 1991)

Flowers	Price Per Dozen (February 1990)	Price Per Dozen (February 1991)	Percent Change
	----------U.S. dollars----------		
Carnations	1.56	1.44	-8
Miniature Carnations*	1.92	1.22	-36
Chrysanthemums	6.60	12.12	+84
Pompons	12.12	9.36	-36
Roses	4.20	5.52	+25
Gypsophila*	4.19	2.94	-30
Statice*	1.59	1.53	-4
Alstroemerias*	3.00	1.75	-42

Source: ASOCOLFLORES.
* Indicates price per spray (more than one bloom per stem).

Since 1967, exporters of products that the Government wishes to promote have received income tax rebate certificates (Certs) equal to a certain percentage of the F.O.B. value of their exports. Certs can be used a year after issuance to pay taxes or can be sold to third parties. Flower exports to countries other than the United States receive a 5-percent Cert. Certs for flower exports to the United States were dropped several years ago to avoid countervailing action by the United States.

There are two flower producer associations in Colombia, ASOCOLFLORES and FEDEFLORES. ASOCOLFLORES, the older and larger of the two, represents mostly owners with large operations, while FEDEFLORES represents mostly owners with small- or medium-sized flower operations.

In August 1988, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture discovered white rust -- a disease that attacks chrysanthemums -- in a shipment of Colombian flowers arriving in Miami. In response, the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) ordered all flowers from the farm of origin (in the Bogota area) to be incinerated and its soils to be treated chemically. Also, imports of flower cuttings from countries where the disease exists were prohibited and a farm monitoring system was put into operation. The disease appeared again in June 1989 in four small farms near Bogota that produce flowers for the domestic market. In August 1989, ICA prohibited the production of two chrysanthemum varieties, super white and super yellow, which are particularly susceptible to white rust. Nonetheless, on February 14, 1990, white rust was detected again in a shipment of Colombian flowers in Miami. Reportedly, ICA with the cooperation of flower growers, implemented a strict and comprehensive program of farm surveillance, which includes monitoring for the disease on a plant-by-plant basis. To date, there have been no detections of white rust on any farm producing for the export market.

COLOMBIAN AREA, PRODUCTION, AND EXPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS

Items	1988	1989	1990 Estimate	1991 Forecast
Area		(Hectares)		
Greenhouse	3,435	3,691	3,875	4,070
Open air	35	37	39	41
Total	3,470	3,728	3,914	4,111
Production		(Metric Tons)		
Carnation	37,186	44,355	46,885	52,743
Pompons	22,360	24,276	25,663	28,868
Roses	11,520	14,493	15,316	17,232
Chrysanthemums	3,544	3,175	3,353	3,772
Orchids	11	95	105	116
Others	10,960	10,601	11,204	12,605
Total	85,581	96,995	102,526	115,336
Exports		(Metric Tons)		
Carnations	35,337	42,137	44,541	50,106
Pompons	21,242	23,063	24,380	27,425
Roses	10,944	13,768	14,550	16,370
Chrysanthemums	3,367	3,016	3,185	3,583
Orchids	-	90	100	110
Others	10,412	10,072	10,644	11,976
Total	81,302	92,145	97,400	109,570

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attache, Bogota.

COLOMBIA: FLOWER EXPORTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1989
(METRIC TONS)

DESTINATIONS	CARNATIONS	MUMS	POMPONS	ROSES	ORCHIDS	OTHERS	TOTAL
United States	31,231	2,938	22,298	12,673	50	9,311	78,501
United Kingdom	4,433	7	103	157	14	76	4,790
Germany	1,901	9	18	295	15	203	2,441
Canada	1,401	11	319	85	-	127	1,943
Sweden	1,139	1	6	75	2	73	1,296
Switzerland	290	5	-	133	2	86	516
Netherlands	419	-	-	69	1	22	511
Spain	260	-	51	10	2	4	327
France	186	-	3	32	-	17	238
Austria	134	5	10	75	-	17	241
Ireland	133	4	12	4	-	9	162
Finland	142	-	-	15	-	-	157
Norway	146	-	-	4	-	-	151
Hong Kong	73	2	-	17	-	57	149
Guadaloupe	43	3	69	13	-	-	128
Japan	53	-	1	6	-	12	72
Kuwait	51	1	-	15	-	6	72
Others	101	30	173	90	5	52	450
TOTAL	42,136	3,016	23,063	13,768	90	10,072	92,145

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attache, Bogota.

Costa Rica

Exports of cut flowers, ornamental plants and foliage combined for a total value of $49.2 million from January to October 1990. They were Costa Rica's third most important agricultural export category behind bananas and coffee. Exports of cut flowers alone for the first 10 months of 1990 were valued at $10.1 million, down 2 percent from the same period a year earlier. Over 90 percent of the flowers were shipped to the United States. Exports of ornamental plants from January to October 1990 reached $23 million, up 23 percent from 1989. The Netherlands, United States, and Japan continued to be the most important markets. Costa Rican flower exports consist mostly of miniature carnations, roses and pompons.

Most of the flowers in Costa Rica are produced in the province of Cartago in the central region of the country. Other productive areas include Heredia and Alajuela around the Poas volcano. The lower lands of the country provide the best growing conditions for the production of flowers. Costa Rican flower producers have participated in several international fairs, such as the Expo Osaka 90 and the Golden Week Show in Japan, reportedly with excellent results. However, current investment in Costa Rica's flower sector has slowed due to high interest rates, problems with the shipment of flowers from the airport, and the lack of follow-up once the product leaves the country.

Germany

Germany's demand for fresh cut flowers, greenery, foliage, and plants has increased significantly during the past 5 years. Total imports of cut greenery and foliage expanded from 79,804 tons valued at $26.2 million in 1985 to 159,876 tons valued at $56.6 million in 1989. Reportedly, U.S. sales of these products expanded from $10.2 million in 1985 to $25.6 million in 1989. Germany represents a significant market for U.S. cut greenery and foliage. Other important suppliers included Thailand, Australia, Latin America, and various countries in Africa. Shipments from Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras have taken a larger share of the German flower market. According to consumption trends in Germany, cut greenery and foliage are very important items in flower arrangements. During the past 5-6 years, these trimmings have gained in importance; today greenery has a share of approximately 30 percent of the total flower and greenery trade. According to the present trend, leather leaf or leather fern from Florida is very much in fashion, although some German florists prefer ferns from Costa Rica because of their darker and richer color. The main species of greenery and foliage imported are leather leaf, tree fern, salai, bear grass, mahonia, huckleberry, scotch broom grass, chamaedorea, and cedar tips.

VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS
($1,000 dollars)

Country of Origin	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Colombia	136,933	142,593	175,572	186,595	199,139
Netherlands	60,657	62,851	63,571	67,660	63,371
Mexico	6,122	5,098	7,275	9,978	13,438
Costa Rica	4,105	4,988	5,936	8,824	9,195
Ecuador	1,216	2,629	3,884	7,222	9,597
Peru	2,883	1,980	2,762	4,181	3,624
Thailand	1,694	2,292	2,798	4,017	4,017
Canada	3,386	4,391	6,110	3,759	3,830
Israel	6,830	5,268	3,907	3,196	1,966
Guatemala	1,242	1,787	2,111	2,591	3,316
Taiwan	11	30	5	2,423	826
Jamaica	414	879	686	956	1,230
Others	9,402	8,823	8,888	14,252	12,697
Total	234,895	243,609	283,505	315,654	326,246

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

(Emanuel McNeil, 202-447-2083)

U.S. IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS
(1,000 blooms)

Country of Origin	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Roses					
Colombia	160,491	199,604	213,199	221,593	293,171
Mexico	15,196	17,538	25,861	33,565	47,880
Ecuador	7,221	13,126	16,791	26,238	41,763
Netherlands	11,581	10,489	9,730	11,606	12,660
Guatemala	6,872	7,722	9,285	9,365	16,497
Costa Rica	5,605	6,890	5,767	4,074	5,447
Israel	2,863	1,543	706	NA	NA
Others	7,193	6,937	5,830	7,739	8,844
Sub-Total	217,022	263,849	287,169	314,180	426,262
Carnations (standard)					
Colombia	779,705	866,586	891,846	766,530	1,015,760
Mexico	20,632	20,109	17,817	18,493	13,784
Ecuador	7,192	9,751	8,103	11,670	13,775
Peru	679	907	5,228	6,397	3,489
Netherlands	7,564	6,483	3,237	2,609	2,195
Costa Rica	7,919	5,897	2,093	NA	1,517
Others	13,523	6,979	4,837	11,473	8,604
Sub-Total	837,214	916,712	933,161	817,172	1,059,116
Other Cut Flowers					
Pompon Chry. 2/	455,802	466,590	508,278	427,128	523,776
Chamaedorea 2/	359,219	456,925	411,250	320,150	332,825
Carnations, Mina. 2/	170,916	220,644	281,004	283,860	320,700
Alstroemeria	57,571	66,351	81,470	69,088	80,517
Tulips	59,036	55,525	38,594	68,478	69,178
Statice 2/	48,033	54,243	57,942	68,470	73,070
Gypsophila 2/	19,509	26,341	36,477	70,950	88,730
Lilies	32,629	32,775	31,587	34,381	37,366
Freesia	34,294	32,911	31,008	30,716	28,244
Gerbera	18,216	30,945	32,620	30,266	31,358
Iris	25,872	26,279	25,059	29,038	26,513
Chrysanthemums	26,817	24,445	26,097	27,978	32,317
Daisies	19,717	20,258	20,157	25,575	19,038
Misc. Ferns/Greens	8,745	12,243	6,626	5,657	11,361
Gladioli	3,721	3,987	3,155	3,730	4,943
Orchids-Cymbid.(blooms)	2,210	3,720	5,297	3,631	4,967
Orchids-Others	14,595	14,132	12,867	22,876	23,950
Other Ornamentals 3/	104,040	126,007	146,616	199,699	258,306
Sub-Total	1,460,942	1,674,321	1,756,104	1,721,671	1,967,159
TOTAL	2,515,178	2,854,882	2,976,434	2,853,023	3,452,537

NA=Not Available 1/ Does not include imports from Canada. 2/ Revised from bunches to blooms (same as stems). 3/ Includes leatherleaf and lilac.

SOURCE: Plant Protection and Quarantine Offices, USDA, Federal-State Market News Service.

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CHILE'S TOMATO PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Conditions in the tomato processing industry in the late 1980's provided the impetus for the Chilean industry's dramatic expansion and debut as a major player in the world market. A combination of a poor yielding U.S. crop in 1988, and lower EC tomato paste stocks opened up opportunities for non-EC suppliers to increase their presence in the U.S. market. Chile's initial strategy targeted supply shortfalls in the United States in the off-season. Aggressive companies have since been able to aim at capturing the EC's former share of the U.S. market, which fell sharply following the imposition of a 100-percent tariff on EC canned tomato imports in connection with the U.S.-EC hormone dispute. Although the tariff does not apply to tomato paste, the EC's paste sales also have plummeted, while U.S. tomato paste imports from Chile in 1990 shot up to over five times their 1988 level.

Structure of the Industry

Until 1975, there was only one company involved in processing tomatoes in Chile, producing only for the domestic market. In 1975, two additional companies started processing tomatoes with the intention of exporting. It was during the 1970's that some U.S. firms began to develop off-season production by providing technical assistance to produce seed stocks for Chile's industry. There is still close contact between U.S. and Chilean firms, although the Chilean industry does not rely solely on U.S. expertise and now has contact with other producers and research organizations.

In 1978, there was another wave of new processing plants and in 1988 the Chilean industry began its current growth trend with the expansion of firms which had been processing tomatoes for export since 1975, followed by new firms coming on line in 1989, and 1991. At least one firm is planning to expand its output even further in 1992 by including canned tomato production. There are currently 12 companies involved in tomato processing, 7 of which account for the bulk of processed tomato output. Production is roughly divided into 15 percent for domestic consumption and 85 percent for export.

Production

Chile's comparative advantage lies in having relatively inexpensive labor, stable weather suitable for production, and modern, efficient technology in the largest processing plants. The high cost of transportation to principal export markets is Chile's major disadvantage.

The majority of tomatoes used for the paste industry are grown on contract with farmers who have plots averaging 4 to 5 hectares in size, with a maximum size of roughly 20 hectares. Yields average between 60 and 70 tons per hectare. This average is high compared with other low-cost producers; yields are comparable to those achieved in California. Tonnage is contracted in June and the growing season begins in September. Producers have the difficult task of factoring both inflation and the dollar/peso exchange rate into contracting decisions that are made 6 to 10 months before the product is ready for export. Very few growers plant without a contract. Larger farmers may sub-contract

their production obligations and sell to the open market, often seeking the higher prices offered for late-harvested tomatoes. Late crops, which are riskier to produce due to weather, fetch a higher price and allow processors to extend their processing season.

The processing firms provide the farmers with seedlings for transplanting, lower priced fertilizers and chemicals, extension services and, in some cases, cash advances. These are paid back in harvested product at the end of the season, sometimes without added interest. Most operations try not to use herbicides but rather to rely exclusively on hand labor for weed control. This permits maintaining the same pool of labor throughout the season including the harvest, instead of losing harvest labor to fruit picking. Processing occurs from mid-January to mid- or late April (90-100 days).

Market Trends

The boom experienced by Chile's processing industry during the past several years has spurred extensive overseas market research. The industry is primarily targeting high-demand, high-price markets such as the United States and Japan because of the relatively high quality of Chilean tomato paste.

Processors foresee 1991 as a potentially difficult year because of increased world production and intense competition, but will strive to maintain their presence in overseas markets. Many processors plan to diversify their tomato paste operations to keep plants running throughout the year. Some processors are moving into sauces and other tomato products in the current marketing year. Certain plants intend to process apple juice concentrate in the off-season and one plant is exploring the possibility of producing wine must. Both apple juice and wine must production are intended for export.

No new plants are currently planned for 1992. Chile's internal consumption has not increased appreciably during the export boom of the past 4 years, and 1991 will test Chile's current export markets. The high tomato paste prices which lured companies into the industry have declined sharply and reduced the incentive for industry expansion.

Much of what may determine the Chilean industry's fate during the current marketing year is the effect of the continuing drought in California. California's water supply situation has not altered U.S. canners' 1991 contracting intentions which total 9.36 million tons (8.44 from California), up one percent from last year's intentions and about the same as actual 1990 production. This will require the planting of 147,000 hectares (363,000 acres) of processing tomatoes in the United States. Similarly, Chile is now in its third year of drought, which has reduced the water supply available for irrigation and may have an effect on next season's tomato production.

Future Considerations

The Chilean industry has positioned itself to supply the potential expansion in the worldwide demand for tomato products. The industry's optimism is based on the belief that market opportunities for products such as ketchup and pizza

sauce will open up as fast foods become more widely accepted. There is also the belief that as consumer preference for "natural" foods continues to develop, this will spur demand for tomato products, as well.

Chile also is studying the potential for producing fresh tomatoes for export. Chilean phytosanitary authorities are concluding research on the existence and control of two insects which currently preclude the export of fresh tomatoes to the United States. If Chilean and U.S. plant health officials determine that the pests pose no threat to the U.S. tomato industry, the countries could sign a protocol allowing Chilean tomatoes into the United States.

Chilean tomato processors are greatly concerned about the possibility of a free trade agreement between the United States and Mexico. Were such an agreement to come to fruition and include the lowering of U.S. import duties on Mexican tomato products, the Chilean tomato processing industry anticipates a deterioration in its competitive position relative to that of Mexico. Because of this, the Chilean industry strongly supports freer trade between the United States and Chile. The industry anticipates gains in exports if the current U.S. duty of 13.6 percent on paste and puree and 14.7 percent on canned tomatoes were lowered.

Wage rates for non-agricultural workers in Chile recently surged as low unemployment in these sectors led to more competition for labor. This trend in wages is expected to spill over into the agricultural sector, with salary increases for farm workers lessening the low-labor-cost advantage. Producers are hiring fewer workers and granting them production bonuses in an effort to more efficiently use labor resources. These bonuses also were conceived as a means to increase the incentive for workers to remain with firms as year-round laborers, thus protecting against shortages of temporary laborers. If under this system there is an overall wage increase, pressure to adopt mechanized harvesting as a cost-cutting measure also will rise. However, the 4- to 5-hectare fragmented plots used by most farmers are not suited to mechanized harvesting. Furthermore, Chile's distinguishing high quality could suffer if hand harvesting were abandoned.

There is a divergence of opinion about whether arid regions in the north of Chile, from Arica in the First Region (bordering with Peru and Bolivia), to the Fourth Region, could sustain profitable tomato production for processing. An expansion to these regions could extend Chile's growing season to 10 months. Copiapó in the Third Region produces 4,000 hectares of early season grapes on what was once barren desert. The availability of water for irrigation determines where green fields displace the reddish-brown desert.

A trial project being conducted in the Fourth Region (south of Copiapó) to produce tomatoes for processing is in its third year. The project's goal is to add 30 days to Chile's growing season, thus expanding it to roughly 120 days. Test plots show that this area produces relatively low yields of high-quality tomatoes. According to production engineers, results of the project indicate that production is possible in this area, but that water is a significant enough constraint that the low yields achieved may not prove to be adequate to justify tomato production. A further constraint is the cost of pesticides for

weekly spraying that would be required in the area. Until such time as a processing plant were built in the region, transportation would pose another serious constraint, since this area is several hundred kilometers from any existing processing plant. There is a port in the north from which finished product from such a plant could be shipped.

(Amy Brooksbank, 202-382-8911)

CHILE - TOMATO PASTE EXPORTS 1/

COUNTRY	1986 METRIC TONS	1986 $1,000	1987 METRIC TONS	1987 $1,000	1988 METRIC TONS	1988 $1,000	1989 METRIC TONS	1989 $1,000	1990 METRIC TONS	1990 $1,000
UNITED STATES	1,436	756	2,829	1,613	3,556	2,255	20,873	20,121	21,732	19,994
CANADA	3,123	2,135	98	62	215	140	53	61	1,187	1,496
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	4,559	2,891	2,927	1,675	3,771	2,395	20,926	20,182	22,919	21,490
ARGENTINA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,758	1,641
BOLIVIA	20	21	80	84	20	21	—	—	750	1
BRAZIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	444	12,708	11,831
ECUADOR	116	78	96	62	730	524	186	227	313	309
PERU	332	196	654	428	98	67	317	359	318	302
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	468	295	830	574	848	612	816	1,030	15,847	14,084
HONG KONG	—	—	—	—	12	8	20	19	20	17
JAPAN	—	—	4,498	2,966	7,021	5,027	9,052	9,609	8,707	8,942
PHILIPPINES	133	75	101	61	203	126	196	203	206	209
SOUTH KOREA	68	38	116	70	66	50	954	1,065	1,241	1,284
TOTAL ASIA	201	113	4,715	3,097	7,302	5,211	10,222	10,896	10,174	10,452
AUSTRALIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	140	34	30
NEW ZEALAND	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	20	1	1
OTHER	319	179	510	310	242	171	245	247	2,848	2,772
GRAND TOTAL	5,547	3,478	8,982	5,656	12,163	8,389	32,394	32,515	51,823	48,829

1/ Includes small quantities of tomato juice exports.

Source: Central Bank of Chile

U.S. IMPORTS OF TOMATO PASTE - SELECTED COUNTRIES[1]
(METRIC TONS; JULY-JUNE YEAR)

ORIGIN	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	PERCENT OF TOTAL
ITALY	4,007	894	876	0.9
PORTUGAL	4,640	7,687	2,467	2.6
SPAIN	2,234	2,266	1,778	1.9
TOTAL EC	10,881	10,847	5,121	5.5
ARGENTINA	5,903	52,301	23,443	25.0
BRAZIL	1,860	17,130	1,149	1.2
CHILE	3,229	19,266	18,181	19.4
VENEZUELA	0	2,500	902	1.0
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA	10,992	91,197	43,675	46.6
CANADA	51	1,167	842	0.9
CHINA	148	1,462	1,537	1.6
HUNGARY	2,503	4,421	2,235	2.4
ISRAEL	3,680	149	9,513	10.2
MEXICO	19,883	19,764	24,664	26.3
TAIWAN	1	5,338	268	0.3
THAILAND	0	2,519	1,831	2.0
TURKEY	1,638	3,100	3,939	4.2
TOTAL	49,777	139,964	93,625	--

U.S. IMPORTS OF CANNED TOMATOES - SELECTED COUNTRIES[1]
(METRIC TONS; JULY-JUNE YEAR)

ORIGIN	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	PERCENT OF TOTAL
ITALY	41,566	30,329	9,734	31.3
SPAIN	20,346	14,873	4,927	15.8
TOTAL EC	61,912	45,202	14,661	47.1
ARGENTINA	0	2,605	2,811	9.0
BRAZIL	7	423	210	0.7
CHILE	2,766	7,646	1,222	3.9
PERU	272	284	0	0.0
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA	3,045	10,958	4,243	13.6
CANADA	507	173	2,251	7.2
ISRAEL	8,020	2,225	8,864	28.5
TAIWAN	4,457	11,017	105	0.3
THAILAND	0	545	0	0.0
TURKEY	112	420	993	3.2
TOTAL	78,053	70,540	31,117	---

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

[1] Countries selected supply a minimum of 98 percent of U.S. imports of those commodities.

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HORTICULTURAL TRADE AND OUTLOOK FOR THE EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

The Pacific Rim of Asia is both the fastest growing and most important region for U.S. horticultural exports, importing $1.75 billion worth in fiscal year 1990. Many U.S. commodities, such as pistachios, grape juice, and citrus products, depend on Asian markets for the majority of their export sales.

The dynamic nature of the Newly-Industrialized-Countries (NICs), such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea, has fueled the growth of export markets for U.S. horticultural products. Disposable incomes have risen sharply, and along with them, consumer demand has expanded for a broad variety of food products. Behind the NICs are the emerging nations of Asia, such as Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia, which are also becoming viable markets for U.S. horticultural goods. See charts on page 24.

With the situation of burgeoning demand for U.S. horticultural products, the region should provide unparalleled opportunities for exporters. However, many of the most important markets in the region employ a maze of trade barriers that are designed to allow domestic industries to grow unimpeded, or to protect inefficient local producers of certain products. While the U.S. Government works to break down these trade barriers, U.S. exporters are capitalizing on the increased demand through niche marketing and strengthening demand through aggressive promotion. Many of these promotional activities are supported by USDA's Market Promotion Program (MPP). The MPP assists U.S. agricultural exporters in promoting markets overseas. This combination of trade negotiations and dynamic market development activities is working to overcome barriers to trade, as well as lack of consumer awareness.

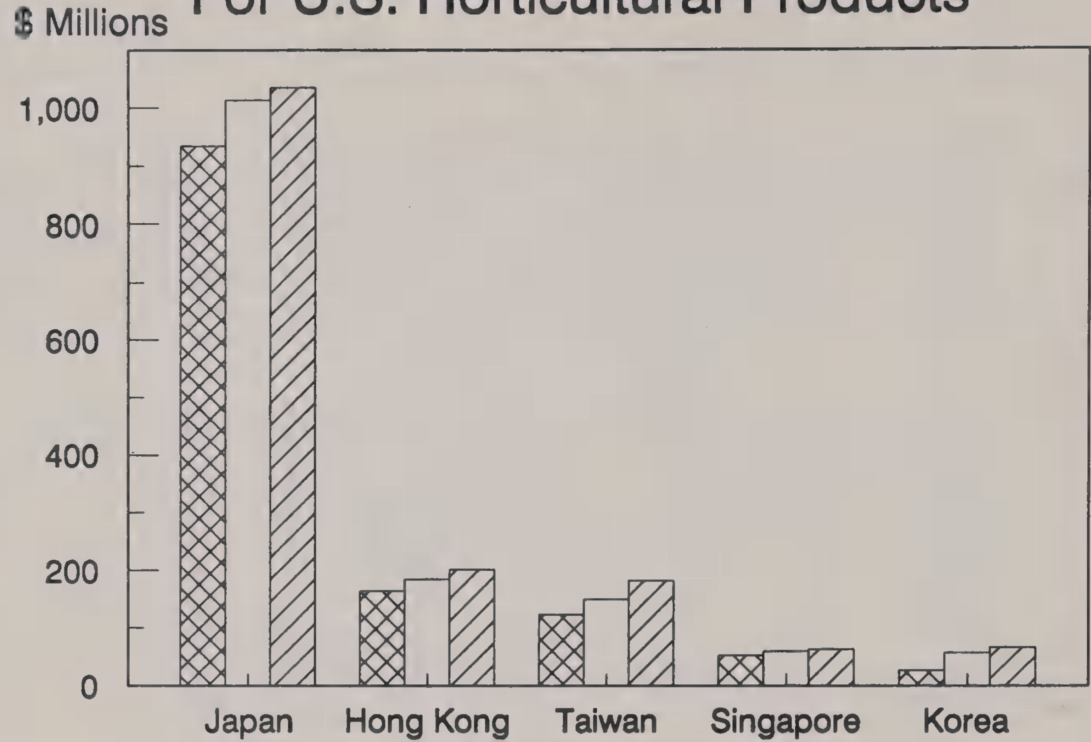
ATTACKING TRADE BARRIERS

Japan and Korea have been two of the most difficult markets to enter due to trade barriers that are often designed to protect local producers. Even though there are many restrictions in these markets, Japan remains the most important offshore market for horticultural products, and Korea shows great potential for growth. Indonesia and the Philippines are emerging markets that restrict trade, often on alleged phytosanitary concerns, and to conserve foreign exchange.

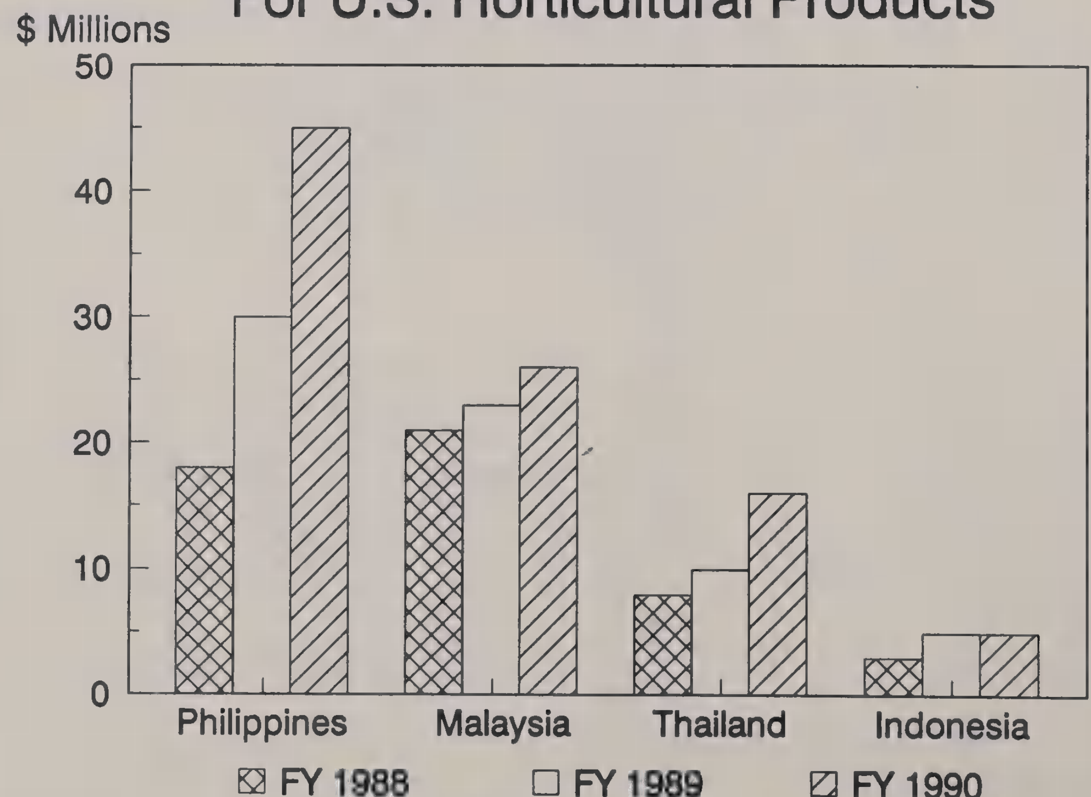
Japan

Japan is the largest market for horticultural products in Asia and the leading export destination for citrus products, cling peaches, raisins, papayas, and several processed vegetables. U.S. horticultural exports to Japan first surpassed $1 billion in 1989. Although the market continues to grow for horticultural products, some trade impediments remain for U.S. exporters. Japan's phytosanitary regulations are especially stringent but by working closely with Japanese regulators, the United States has opened markets that were previously closed, for such products as walnuts, cherries, and nectarines. The United States is a leader in advanced phytosanitary procedures, which has allowed U.S. exporters to capture a large share of many fresh produce markets. One example is the market for papayas in Japan, which the United States dominates because other producers have not replicated U.S. procedures. The U.S. Government and industry representatives are working to establish a phytosanitary protocol that will permit U.S. exports of apples to Japan.

Leading Asian Markets For U.S. Horticultural Products



Emerging Asian Markets For U.S. Horticultural Products



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Under the GATT-11 agreement, Japan's consent to eliminate import quotas on several horticultural products resulted in dramatic U.S. export increases. For example, U.S. grape juice exports doubled in the first year of quota elimination.

As a result of the U.S.-Japan Beef/Citrus Agreement, Japan completely liberated orange import quotas on April 1, 1991. Japan is already the largest foreign market for U.S. citrus, accounting for more than 45 percent of total U.S. fresh citrus exports. Nevertheless, the high Japanese tariff on oranges still limits expansion of U.S. orange exports. In April 1992, under the terms of the U.S.-Japan Beef/Citrus Agreement, Japan will liberalize frozen concentrate orange juice imports. Although the United States stands to gain a significant share of this market, Brazil will also be a major player.

Korea

The U.S. Government and private organizations have made great effort to gain and maintain access to the Korean market for horticultural products. Despite the difficulties, U.S. export data to Korea show that progress is being made and that the effort is well worth the cost.

Korea's import tariffs on fresh fruit and tree nuts range from 30 to 50 percent. Korea currently allows imports of lemons and grapefruit and imposes a restrictive quota on orange juice. Under the May 1989 U.S.-Korea Agricultural Agreement, Korea agreed to liberalize imports of a number of products in January 1991, including walnuts, hazelnuts, melons, and canned peaches. Furthermore, Korea agreed in November 1990 to phase out, or bring into conformity with the GATT by 1997, all remaining restrictions on products including apples, oranges, pears, peaches, grapes, apple juice, orange juice, and grape juice. The phase-out will take place in two 3-year programs, which began in March 1991.

As the tariffs and quotas are removed, food safety, phytosanitary, and customs classification issues are increasing as the foremost barriers to trade. In the last 2 years, imports have lost sales, been denied entry, or destroyed for myriad "technical" reasons: erroneous claims of alar on grapefruit, vegetable oil on raisins, food additives (considered safe in the United States) in olives, chocolate, and maraschino cherries; and different packaging of identical products.

The May 1989 U.S.-Korea Agricultural Agreement removed pecans from import licensing restrictions on January 1, 1990, but Korean plant health regulations prohibited the import of both pecans and strawberries (also liberalized in 1990) because of codling moth. Although U.S. plant protection and quarantine officials have demonstrated to Korean officials that neither pecans or strawberries is a host to codling moth, several shipments of U.S. pecans were destroyed by Korean customs for phytosanitary reasons. In February 1991, the Korean Government accepted the evidence that pecans do not carry codling moth, and is allowing pecans to enter Korea. However, the strawberry situation has yet to be resolved.

Codling moth also prevents shipments of U.S. walnuts, which were due to be liberalized on January 1, 1991. USDA is now working to demonstrate to the Korean officials that effective measures are in place to ensure that the codling moth does not enter their country via walnuts, similar to systems in place that are accepted by other codling moth-free countries.

On the positive side, the U.S. government has made some progress on other issues such as labeling and exchange of information on inspection programs.

Indonesia

The United States and Indonesia have been conducting ongoing discussions under the GATT to remove Indonesia's import licensing restrictions on a range of bound agricultural products, including fresh citrus. "Bound" products have a ceiling on the import duty, which Indonesia agrees to abide by, under the rules of the multilateral trade organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). While the bilateral discussion are a step in the right direction, the U.S. Government continues to push for complete liberalization of all bound items. Indonesia currently has a tariff on fresh citrus of 30 percent.

Philippines

In fiscal year 1990, the Philippines imported $1.5 million of fresh citrus from the United States. However, in August 1990, the Philippines banned imports of fresh fruit from California due to concerns about Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) infestation. The Philippines subsequently lifted the ban, following U.S. assurances that California was free of the Medfly. Now the Philippines is reviewing the lifting of the ban. Citrus and grapes are the products that would be most affected by a renewed import ban. Additionally, the current severe foreign exchange shortage recently led to a temporary ban on imports of non-essential items such as fruit. The Philippines' tariff on fresh citrus is 50 percent.

SUCCESSFUL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

One of the fastest growing Asian markets for horticultural products is Taiwan. U.S. exporters have been successful in dominating the market for many horticultural products. Australia provides a good example of niche marketing, where some exporters are exploiting seasonal shortages in Australia, which coincide with periods of abundance in the United States.

Taiwan

Taiwan has provided expanded export opportunities as a result of a long-term shift in horticultural production. In the past, Taiwan was a major producer and exporter of many processed fruit and vegetable products, and was largely self-sufficient in fresh produce. With the rapid industrialization that has taken place there, Taiwan has become one of the best markets for fresh produce in Asia. Taiwan's dependence on imports of fresh produce items will continue to expand, with demand increasing for a wider and wider range of products.

To illustrate the market growth, from 1987 to 1988, U.S. exports to Taiwan of fresh plums doubled, grapefruit tripled, and kiwifruit quadrupled. In fiscal year 1990, the United States exported over $184 million worth of horticultural products to Taiwan. This was over 7 percent of the total of all fresh fruits and vegetables exported by the United States.

The leading U.S. fresh fruit and vegetable exports to Taiwan are apples, grapefruit, plums, and table grapes. In fact, Taiwan is the No. 1 export market for apples, and accounts for about 20 percent of all U.S. apple exports. Taiwan also is the leading destination for fresh plum exports, accounting for 43 percent of the total in fiscal year 1990.

Even though the market is well established for some horticultural products, there is room for expansion, as well as for the introduction of new items. Fresh produce exports to Taiwan in 1990 showed impressive gains over 1988 sales for many fresh produce items, including fresh plums (up 93 percent), oranges (up 120 percent), table grapes (up 26 percent), nectarines (up 104 percent), kiwifruit (up 65 percent), lettuce (up 40 percent), celery (up 62 percent), and pear sales (up from non-existent in 1988 to $1.4 million in 1990).

AUSTRALIA

Australia, like California, has fresh strawberry production that lasts almost 9 months of the year. However, the two countries' production times do not coincide, and California strawberry exporters have found Australia to be an excellent market during March through May, which is the first big wave of strawberry production in the state. By seizing this opportunity, California fresh strawberry exporters have increased their sales to Australia from $36,000 in 1987 to $2.5 million in 1989. Entering this market provided an outlet for strawberries at the time of the year when domestic supplies are high, and prices depressed.

(John O'Connell, 202-382-8497)

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MARKET STRUCTURES AND PROSPECTS FOR U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS IN SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA

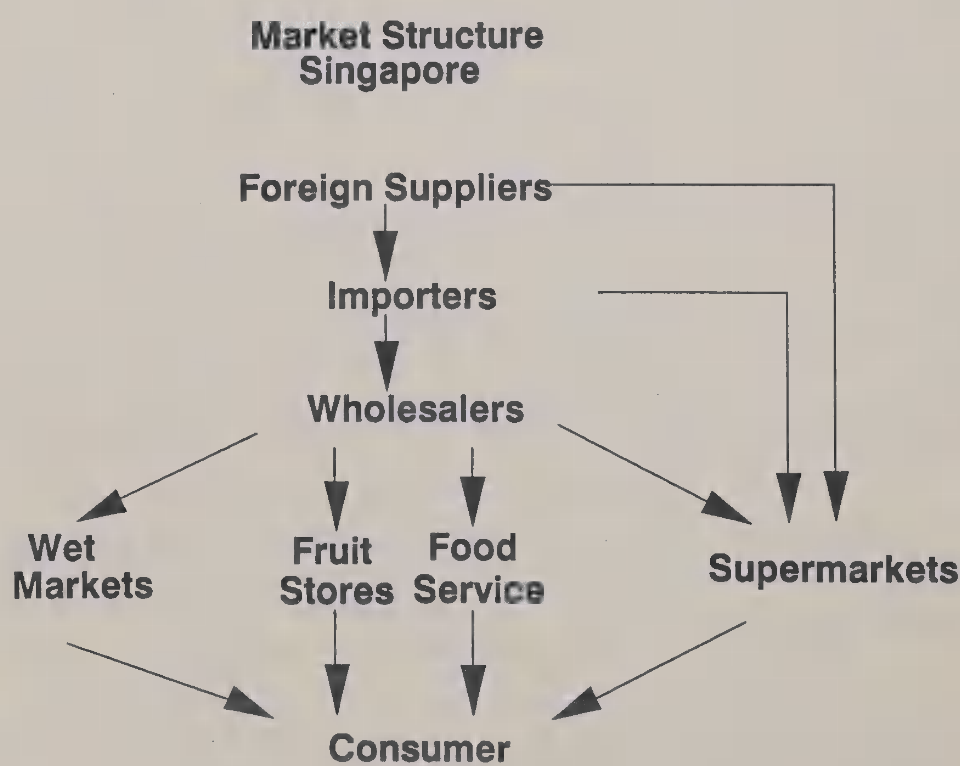
The market structures in both Singapore and Malaysia are characterized by many players with no individual company or organization dominating or controlling imports or distribution. Unlike Americans who shop for most of their fresh produce at the supermarket, Singaporeans and Malaysians purchase most of their fresh fruits and vegetables at small, traditional markets on a frequent basis. Opportunities for expanded sales of U.S. fresh fruits and vegetables into these markets are great. Promoters of U.S. produce should be aware of the market structure and keep in mind the local shopping habits when designing advertising campaigns and point-of-sale materials.

SINGAPORE

Market Structure and Demand

Singapore's imports of fresh fruit and vegetables have grown significantly over the last few years. In 1990, Singapore imported $608 million worth of fruit and vegetables, a 9-percent increase over 1989. Fresh fruit and vegetable imports from the United States rose to $96 million, an 11-percent increase over 1989. The top imported products from the world were apples, oranges, and pears and quinces. The bulk of U.S. exports was comprised of apples, oranges, and grapes.

The distribution system for fresh fruits and vegetables in Singapore is remarkably open and transparent. It is comprised of many players selling goods throughout the chain. The diagram below highlights the interworking of this system.



Importers and Wholesalers

A large number of importers bring in produce from the United State; larger supermarkets import some commodities directly to ensure quality and proper supply. Many major importers also act as wholesalers and distributors for the produce. The wholesale market is made up of many players who sell to the retail outlets and the food service industry. These wholesalers also sell odd lots and individual pieces to the end-user.

Retailers

The retail market for fresh fruits and vegetables is divided, not evenly, among wet markets, fruit stores, and supermarkets.

Nearly 85 percent of all fresh produce is sold through the wet markets and fruit stores. The wet markets are comprised of individually owned stalls grouped together where hawkers sell everything from fruits and vegetables to sweets, poultry, and eggs. These markets are often located in large, government-owned, residential areas which consist of housing units built by the government to ensure adequate housing at an affordable price to all Singaporeans. Shoppers come to the wet markets frequently, often on a daily basis. Promotional opportunities for U.S. commodities are limited in the wet markets due to space restrictions. Here, small point-of-sale materials can be used effectively. T-shirts for use by the retailers and plastic bags printed with logos or slogans also are appropriate promotional tools for this market segment.

Fruit stores are more permanent in structure than the fruit and vegetable stalls found in the wet markets. They are similar to the greengrocers' shops in the United Kingdom. These also are frequently found in the vicinity of large, government-owned residential estates and shop areas. The fruit and vegetables sold here are of slightly higher quality than those in the wet markets. Quality is also more consistent. Since these fruit stores have more space, larger point-of-sale materials and more permanent store-front signs can be used. T-shirts for the retailers and bags for the customers are still appropriate. Sampling also could be done in fruit stores.

There are two major supermarket chains in Singapore: NTUC ("National Trade Union Cooperative" or Fairprice) and Cold Storage. NTUC stores, with 37 outlets, are located primarily in the housing estates while Cold Storage is more up-market, gearing to the upper class and expatriate population. Gourmet stores, such as Jason's, are part of Cold Storage and target more to the very upper income end and the expatriate population. Sales of fruits and vegetables are still limited in supermarkets, although the potential for growth exists. Prices in supermarkets are about 30 percent higher than in the wet markets.

Demand

This market prefers smaller-sized fruit with sales made largely on a unit rather than a weight basis. This preference for small fruit can be a boon to U.S. suppliers, especially those of deciduous fruits since suppliers can sell

fruit here that is less in demand in the United States. In general, pre-packed fruit is difficult to sell in Singapore as shoppers prefer to pick individual pieces to ensure quality. All fruit, even grapes, are eaten peeled. For some fruits, such as apples and grapes, Singaporean importers and consumers tend to be brand conscious and will invariably favor certain brands depending on availability.

Demand for fresh fruit is usually low from November to January due to several factors. During this time, the school holidays occur and fewer people are in Singapore as families go on international vacations. Those who cannot afford to travel abroad become more financially cautious during December, due to the advent of Christmas and pending school tuitions. Also, during the Chinese New Year period (late January to early February) many people confine their fruit purchases to mandarin-type oranges from China, Taiwan, and Pakistan. The monsoon season also occurs between November and January and people eat less fruit as it is perceived to be colder outside.

The Current Market Situation

Apples and oranges constitute the bulk of fresh fruit imports from the United States and will probably continue to do so in the near future. Thompson seedless grapes also have become quite popular in recent years, especially in the supermarkets. U.S. fresh pears are still an experiment in Singapore as people tend to like their pears crunchy, being most familiar with the Australian Packham variety, which is eaten hard and green. Red Bartletts are very popular, as is most red fruit, fitting well into a Chinese culture that attaches special significance to the color red.

The cherry market is growing due to the presence of expatriates, increased travels of Singaporeans, and growing awareness of cherries due to advertising. High price is the main constraint to more rapid growth of U.S. cherry exports to Singapore. Due to the high degree of perishability, cherries are usually sold in supermarkets, although more and more hawkers are making these available at their stalls in the wet markets. The market for strawberries is larger and more consistent than for cherries, with most U.S. strawberries being sourced from one shipper and sold almost exclusively to hotels and airlines.

The freeze in California left many Singaporean importers scrambling for new sources of oranges, with Argentina, Spain, and Israel being explored as alternative suppliers. Apples, as a substitute for citrus, are becoming more expensive at the retail level. Grapefruit is still a profitable commodity, with Ruby Reds being the most popular variety. While the 1989 freeze in Texas and Florida left some importers hesitant to bring in this fruit, demand for grapefruit at the consumer level is still growing.

Food safety regulations are strictly enforced by the Ministry of Environment. Actions taken by the Government of Singapore are discreet and without prejudice and are done in such a way as to avoid consumer panic. There are no local interest groups and local production is small, producing only 1,400 tons of mainly tropical fruits and leaf vegetables in 1989.

MALAYSIA

Market Structure and Demand

The market structure in Malaysia is very similar to Singapore's, although not as well-developed or as well-organized. The large majority of the fruit, again around 85 percent, is sold in the wet markets and fruit stores; the remaining 15-20 percent of the fruit is sold in supermarkets.

There is a great deal of competition with locally produced fruit and imported tropical fruits. There is growing demand, however, for temperate fruit. Apples and oranges are the historic star performers from the United States, although U.S. grapes and plums also have become quite popular in recent years.

As in Singapore, the demand for pears is almost exclusively for the Australian Packham variety. These unripe Australian pears are sweeter than unripe U.S. d'Anjous. Programs to educate the consumer on the ripening and consumption of U.S. pears are on-going. Some traders in Malaysia believe that the future for U.S. pears lies in the Bosc market. These pears perform relatively well in Malaysia, as they are hard, crunchy, and sweet. The main problem with the Bosc pear is the unattractive appearance due to russetting.

Cherries are very popular in Malaysia, because they are big, sweet, and red. They also are very expensive. Almost all cherries in Malaysia enter the market via Singapore.

Varietal recognition for fruits is generally very low, with educational programs having begun only recently. Recognition of various U.S. grape and plum varieties is growing, with importers bringing in many types.

The Current Market Situation

One of the biggest challenges to exporting to the Malaysian market is the high value placed on a locally produced fruit, the durian. When the durian, "The King of the Fruits," is in season (May-June) people eat very little imported fruit.

For soft fruits, such as peaches and nectarines, the Malaysian airport tax of 10 cents per kilogram prevents air shipment directly into Kuala Lumpur. Most of the fruit is brought into Singapore and transshipped to Malaysia by truck or train.

Some Malaysian importers have become very conservative in their buying decisions, having lost quite a lot of money during a recession 4 years ago. As a result, most importers tend to focus on bringing in sure bets such as apples and oranges and are unwilling to take risks on new fruit items, such as pears, without some commitment from the retail sector. Promotional support of the retail sector, through sampling programs and point-of-sale materials, will inspire retailers to convince wholesalers to bring in a wider variety of U.S. fruits.

(Bonnie Borris, 202-447-6086)

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ORANGE JUICE OUTLOOK FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

Major Producers in Northern Hemisphere

Orange juice production for major producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere in 1990/91 is forecast at 848,205 tons (65 degrees brix) -- 25 percent above the previous season's output. The United States accounts for nearly all of the increase. An improved Florida orange crop over the freeze reduced 1989/90 harvest is the reason for the higher estimate.

United States

U.S. orange juice accounts for 77 percent of the total 1990/91 orange juice production forecast for the Northern Hemisphere. U.S. orange juice production in 1990/91 is forecast at 652,000 tons -- 41 percent above the freeze-reduced 1989/90 output. Florida accounts for more than 95 percent of 1990/91 orange juice output. The USDA 1990/91 forecast of all frozen concentrated orange juice yield for Florida is 1.48 gallons per box at 42 degrees brix. Orange juice production in California is forecast down sharply due to the freeze in December 1990.

Orange juice consumption in the United States decreased in 1989/90 due to higher prices caused by the December 1989 Florida freeze. Some recovery in orange juice consumption is expected in 1990/91 since the larger Florida orange crop put downward pressure on wholesale orange juice prices in late 1990. However, U.S. demand for orange juice has been sluggish in 1991 as last October's wholesale price breaks have yet to fully reach the retail level.

Mexico

Mexican orange juice production in 1990/91 is forecast to increase slightly due to a record orange harvest. However, juice production depends on fresh orange prices in the domestic market. If Mexican domestic market prices for oranges are good, the fresh market can outbid the juice plants as was the case in 1989/90 following the December 1989 freeze. Most orange juice produced goes for export. Mexican consumers prefer freshly squeezed rather than processed orange juice. Orange juice exports, which go primarily to the United States, have been increasing in recent years. Due to the increasing importance of the export market for orange juice, Mexico has expanded its processing capacity substantially. Mexico's orange juice evaporating capacity is estimated at about 577,500 pounds of water per hour. Evaporating capacity by plant and location are as follows:

Plant	Evaporating Capacity	City/State
Alimentos de Veracruz	90,000	San Rafael/Ver.
Citro Mexico	65,000	Montemorelos/Nuevo Leon (N.L.)
Citro Mexico	65,000	Alamo/Veracruz (Ver.)
Citro Tam	60,000	Ciudad Victoria/Tamaulipas (Tamps)
Derivados Industriales	35,000	Jalapa/Ver.

Plant	Evaporating Capacity	City/State
Grupo Industrial Santa Engracia	20,000	Ciudad Victoria/Tamps.
Citricos Alamo	20,000	Alamo/Ver.
Citro Sol	20,000	Mtz De La Torre/Ver.
Orancomex	20,000	Reynosa/Tamps.
Juguera Veracruzana	17,000	Poza Rica/Ver.
Juguera Allende	15,000	Allende/N.L.
Jugos Concentrados	15,000	Ciudad Victoria/Tamps.
Jugos Concentrados de Xicotepec	15,000	Xicotepec/Puebla
Pascual Boing	15,000	Tihuatlan/Puebla
Union de Ejidos de Merida	15,000	Merida/Yucatan
Cooperativa De Huimanguillo	15,000	Huimanguillo/Tabasco (Tab.)
Huichiuayan	15,000	Huichiuayan/San Luis Potosi
Costa de Hermosillo	15,000	Hermosillo/Sonora
Oran Jugos	13,500	Monterrey/N.L.
Del Tropico	12,000	Huimanguillo/Tab.
Decoversa	10,000	Alamo/Ver.
Jugos Concentrados	10,000	Montemorelos/N.L.
Total Mexico	577,500	

The above table includes the most important juice factories in Mexico. There are approximately seven more plants with smaller capacity which are not included above.

Italy

Italy's citrus processing industry is the largest in the Mediterranean region.

Orange juice production in 1988/89 was more than double the level of the previous year and a further increase occurred in 1989/90 due to larger orange harvests. About 930,000 tons of oranges were processed in 1989/90 compared with 800,000 tons the previous season. Orange processing is expected to decrease in 1990/91 to 750,000 tons due to a smaller orange harvest and a larger than normal stock carry-in. The 1990/91 orange crop was reduced by a persistent drought that affected southern Italy during the growing season. Expanded production of orange juice and export competition from Brazil are the major reasons juice stocks increased sharply during the last two years. Orange juice exports increased in 1988/89 and 1989/90. A further increase in orange juice exports is likely in 1990/91 due to large stocks. Germany is Italy's major market.

Israel

Israel's orange juice production in 1989/90 increased sharply due to a recovery in orange production. Also, the shift from producing fruit for export to producing fruit for processing continued. Orange juice exports in 1989/90 increased by 88 percent to 66,641 tons. Juice production in 1990/91 is

forecast to decrease based on an expected smaller orange harvest. Very dry weather adversely affected the orange crop. The Gulf war kept farmers away from the fields and Palestinian fruit pickers were reportedly kept from work due to curfews. The Ministry of Agriculture announced drastic irrigation cuts for 1991, sometimes as high as 60 percent of traditional levels. By mid-March orange picking was more or less back to normal. The early variety fruit that remained on the trees, due to harvest delays, developed higher than usual ratios of sugar to acid which favored processing. Normally the early variety fruit is primarily harvested for fresh export. The harvest of the valencia crop begins in the latter part of March. Valencia fruit drop was reportedly higher than normal. Juice exports in 1990/91 are forecast to decrease based on the smaller orange juice production forecast.

Greece

Orange juice production in 1990/91 is forecast to decrease slightly due to smaller orange harvest and strong competition from imported juice concentrates. Exports in 1990/91 are forecast to approximate the previous season's level. Eastern Europe has been Greece's major market. Imports of juices into Greece from third countries are subject to the basic 19 percent EC import tariff plus a 23 percent countervailing charge. Even with the import tariff, prices for third country juice are still competitive. Imported juices are mostly purchased by those who pack juices for mixing with domestic product of 60 degrees brix.

Spain

Orange juice production in 1990/91 is forecast to decrease slightly due to expected higher fresh orange exports and domestic orange consumption. Spain is primarily a fresh fruit market and a major fruit exporter. The country's total fresh citrus processing capacity is estimated at about 400,000 tons. There are 20 plants in operation. Most orange juice processing plants are located in the Valencia region. Orange juice consumption has been growing since 1985/86, a trend which is expected to continue as consumer purchasing power increases and more Spaniards shift from alcoholic to non-alcoholic beverages for health reasons. Today orange juice represents about 20 percent of the local fruit juice market. The availability of fresh fruit throughout the year, plus competition from soft drinks and non-citrus fruit juices such as peach, pineapple, and apple juice constitute the main deterrents to significant expansion in orange juice consumption. No significant change in orange juice exports is expected in 1990/91.

Under the terms of Spanish accession to the EC, the citrus juice sector has a transition period of 7 years (March 1, 1986 - December 31, 1992) to complete the customs union and to align prices and subsidies. Customs duties on citrus juices are being reduced progressively over the 7-year period at the rate of 12.5 percent annually. Customs duties will be totally eliminated on January 1, 1993.

Morocco

Processing dropped in 1989/90 due to a smaller orange harvest and greater demand for fresh exports and domestic fresh consumption. As a result orange juice production in 1989/90 decreased 53 percent. However, orange juice exports increased sharply in 1989/90 due to a drawdown in stocks built up in 1988/89. France and Germany are Morocco's major export markets. Although concentrate juice dominates sales, shipments of single-strength juice are increasing. Processing and orange juice production in 1990/91 are forecast to increase based on an expected larger orange crop. Nevertheless total orange juice supplies will be down slightly due to a smaller stock carry-in.

Under the Mediterranean Preference Program (Agreement of Cooperation with the European Community - 1976), Moroccan citrus juice exports to the EC are subject to an import duty of 5.7 percent instead of the customary MFN rate of 19 percent. As a result of an agreement reached in 1988, this preferred rate will be gradually reduced to zero by 1993. The gradual reduction and duty free status is limited to 15,000 tons of juice, with packs of less than 2 liters limited to 4,500 tons. The preferred rate does not distinguish between concentrate and single strength juice. Any quantities above these levels are subject to an import duty of 5.7 percent.

Turkey

No significant change in orange juice production and exports is expected in 1990/91. To encourage orange juice exports, an export subsidy of $100 per ton is paid to the exporter. However, this subsidy can not be more than 10 percent of the total F.O.B. value.

Major Producers in Southern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere orange juice production, supply, and distribution forecasts for marketing year 1990/91 (actual marketing years begin on second year indicated as per footnotes on tables) are not yet available. Brazil is the world's largest orange juice producer and exporter. The state of Sao Paulo accounts for 97 percent of the total orange juice produced in Brazil. USDA has not yet cleared a forecast for Sao Paulo's 1991 orange crop. Trade sources indicate the 1991 Sao Paulo commercial orange crop could approximate last season's harvest of 245 million boxes although there still remain many uncertainties (harvest begins in late April or early May and the FCOJ marketing season begins on July 1). Dry, hot weather during November and early December 1990 adversely impacted the Sao Paulo orange crop. Weather since early December has been generally favorable with prospects for larger average size fruit than last season.

Selected Importers

Japan

Japanese consumer demand for orange juice concentrate continues the upward trend of recent years. Even though the Japanese government has been expanding the annual import quotas for orange juice in accordance with the existing U.S.-Japan Beef and Citrus Agreement, the actual import volumes permitted have

been significantly greater than the agreed quota levels. For example, the import quota issued for frozen concentrated orange juice during Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1989 (April 1989 - March 1990) totaled 38,500 tons (5:1 concentrate basis), i.e., more than double the agreed level of 19,000 tons for that year. In JFY 1990 the quota was set at 23,000 tons although higher imports are likely to be approved. As of April 1, 1992, imports of orange juice will be permitted in unlimited quantities. The only restriction will be the current tariff which is set between 25 and 35 percent.

Tangerine juice (mikan juice) consumption in Japan on the other hand has been decreasing. For example, tangerine juice consumption has decreased from 52,800 (50 degree brix) in 1987/88 to 38,000 tons in 1989/90. Japan is the world's largest producer of tangerines. Because of the strong taste of mikan juice, Japanese consumers generally prefer either straight orange juice or the blended product of mikan and imported orange juice.

Netherlands

The Netherlands is a major transshipment destination for FCOJ. For example, Brazilian processors have bulk storage terminals for FCOJ with a total capacity of 27,000 tons in the Amsterdam and Rotterdam harbors. A large quantity of FCOJ is directly transshipped or is re-exported via so-called compound-houses. Compound house companies dilute, mix and pack the juice according to their customers' needs. They supply bulk quantities of juice with constant composition (taste) and quality to domestic and foreign bottlers.

Compared to other West European countries, per capita consumption of fruit juices and fruit drinks in the Netherlands is high at 21 liters. This is second only to Germany where per capita consumption of fruit juices is over 30 liters. It is estimated that orange juice accounts for 45 percent of Dutch fruit juice and fruit drink consumption.

Germany

Orange juice consumption forecast for 1990/91 is based on a unified Germany while estimates for previous years are based only on data for West Germany. Consumption in in 1989/90 was relatively unchanged from the previous year because of higher than expected re-exports of orange juice to the European Community.

Sweden

Orange juice imports and consumption have remained relatively stable in Sweden in recent years.

ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX) 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consump.	Ending Stocks
Greece 3/						
1985/86	1,634	5,085	363	2,052	3,214	1,816
1986/87	1,816	9,389	690	7,264	3,814	817
1987/88	817	5,012	5,938	5,448	4,722	1,597
1988/89	1,597	7,863	5,448	6,356	4,903	3,649
1989/90	3,649	12,494	5,938	10,896	5,448	5,737
1990/91 F	5,737	10,787	7,427	11,804	6,356	5,791
Israel 4/ 5/						
1985/86	923	37,843	15,691	49,842	3,323	1,292
1986/87	1,292	53,903	11,076	62,764	2,584	923
1987/88	923	31,936	7,384	34,705	4,984	554
1988/89	554	35,628	7,384	35,443	4,430	3,693
1989/90	3,693	64,795	8,307	66,641	5,538	4,616
1990/91 F	4,616	48,365	7,384	50,580	6,092	3,693
Italy 6/						
1985/86	0	33,858	1,531	12,558	14,313	8,518
1986/87	8,518	35,397	1,847	16,467	14,520	14,775
1987/88	14,775	22,316	2,155	11,543	15,390	12,313
1988/89	12,313	50,479	2,001	16,160	16,929	31,704
1989/90	31,704	52,326	2,001	20,777	19,084	46,170
1990/91 F	46,170	41,553	1,000	22,000	21,000	45,723
Mexico 7/						
1985/86	0	28,448	0	25,604	2,844	0
1986/87	0	33,532	0	30,182	3,350	0
1987/88	0	37,718	450	37,000	1,168	0
1988/89	0	33,712	240	32,740	1,212	0
1989/90	0	46,992	250	45,492	1,750	0
1990/91 F	0	48,000	0	45,800	2,200	0
Morocco 5/						
1985/86	5,713	11,200	0	8,546	1,067	7,300
1986/87	7,300	3,990	0	8,782	1,826	682
1987/88	682	21,788	0	15,682	3,141	3,647
1988/89	3,647	31,752	0	17,947	1,622	15,830
1989/90	15,830	14,942	0	22,041	2,478	6,253
1990/91 F	6,253	22,000	0	20,000	2,800	5,453
Spain 7/						
1985/86	2,000	15,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	6,000
1986/87	6,000	13,000	7,000	12,000	8,000	6,000
1987/88	6,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	12,000	3,000
1988/89	3,000	15,000	13,000	16,000	13,000	2,000
1989/90	2,000	19,000	14,000	18,000	15,000	2,000
1990/91 F	2,000	18,000	16,000	18,000	16,000	2,000
Turkey 5/						
1985/86	2,200	5,000	0	558	5,642	1,000
1986/87	1,000	7,500	0	1,431	5,069	2,000
1987/88	2,000	7,000	0	556	6,444	2,000
1988/89	2,000	7,400	0	2,370	6,030	1,000
1989/90	1,000	6,500	0	2,000	5,000	500
1990/91 F	500	7,500	0	2,500	5,000	500
United States 8/						
1985/86	192,232	486,843	388,490	50,191	863,596	153,778
1986/87	153,778	556,634	395,564	52,036	887,187	166,753
1987/88	166,753	647,240	292,805	64,017	870,046	172,735
1988/89	172,735	691,756	271,703	69,428	870,517	196,249
1989/90	196,249	463,566	350,050	63,990	774,330	171,545
1990/91 F	171,545	652,000	295,000	67,500	880,000	171,045
Total						
1985/86	204,702	623,277	411,075	159,351	899,999	179,704
1986/87	179,704	713,345	416,177	190,926	926,350	191,950
1987/88	191,950	788,010	318,732	184,951	917,895	195,846
1988/89	195,846	873,590	299,776	196,444	918,643	254,125
1989/90	254,125	680,615	380,546	249,837	828,628	236,821
1990/91 F	236,821	848,205	326,811	238,184	939,448	234,205

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Footnotes:
1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concnetrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
2/ Year refers to marketing period which usually begins in the fall of the Northern Hemisphere and corresponds to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus (see February 'Horticultural Products Review,' pages 24-30).
3/ Marketing season begins September 1 of year shown.
4/ Includes orange juice processed from oranges from Gaza.
5/ Marketing season begins October 1 of first year shown.
6/ Marketing season begins January 1 of second year shown.
7/ Marketing season begins November 1 of first year shown.
8/ Marketing season begins December 1 of first year shown.

SOURCES: National Agricultural Statistics Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Statistics Canada. Florida Department of Citrus. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or USDA estimates.

ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED IMPORTING COUNTRIES
(METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX) 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports 3/	Exports 4/	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Germany 5/						
1985/86	0	0	142,442	18,147	124,295	0
1986/87	0	0	158,822	23,877	134,945	0
1987/88	0	0	166,146	24,037	142,109	0
1988/89	0	0	181,448	25,124	156,324	0
1989/90	0	0	193,551	37,399	156,152	0
1990/91 F	0	0	218,103	38,793	179,310	0
Japan 6/ 7/						
1985/86	900	220	12,500	0	13,020	600
1986/87	600	210	15,000	0	15,010	800
1987/88	800	200	8,500	0	9,000	500
1988/89	500	200	18,000	0	16,700	2,000
1989/90	2,000	150	35,000	0	34,150	3,000
1990/91 F	3,000	150	40,000	0	39,150	4,000
Netherlands 5/						
1985/86	0	0	79,065	60,104	18,961	0
1986/87	0	0	98,426	73,604	24,822	0
1987/88	0	0	87,314	64,388	22,926	0
1988/89	0	0	107,478	81,622	25,856	0
1989/90	0	0	86,188	64,641	21,547	0
1990/91 F	0	0	103,425	77,570	25,855	0
Sweden 5/						
1985/86	0	0	19,276	911	18,365	0
1986/87	0	0	18,800	550	18,250	0
1987/88	0	0	17,675	1,055	16,620	0
1988/89	0	0	17,700	1,000	16,700	0
1989/90	0	0	17,685	540	17,145	0
1990/91 F	0	0	17,700	500	17,200	0
Total						
1985/86	900	220	253,283	79,162	174,641	600
1986/87	600	210	291,048	98,031	193,027	800
1987/88	800	200	279,635	89,480	190,655	500
1988/89	500	200	324,626	107,746	215,580	2,000
1989/90	2,000	150	332,424	102,580	228,994	3,000
1990/91 F	3,000	150	379,228	116,863	261,515	4,000

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Footnotes:
1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
2/ Marketing year indicated is for aggregation purposes with countries from the Northern Hemisphere corresponding to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus (see February 'Horticultural Products Review', pages 24 - 30).
3/ Includes Intra-EC trade and transshipments, particularly from the Netherlands to Germany.
4/ Re-exports including Intra-EC trade.
5/ Marketing year begins January 1 of second year shown.
6/ Does not include tangerine juice of which Japan annually produces and consumes 23,000 to 30,000 tons, 65 degrees brix.
7/ Marketing year begins October 1 of first year shown.

SOURCES: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or USDA estimates.

ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE (METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX) 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Argentina 3/						
1985/86	0	10,700	0	2,456	8,244	0
1986/87	0	11,000	0	5,000	5,000	1,000
1987/88	1,000	9,800	0	7,725	3,000	75
1988/89	75	10,000	0	7,295	2,700	80
1989/90	80	15,000	0	11,000	2,700	1,380
1990/91 F	1,380	---	---	---	---	---
Australia 4/						
1985/86	0	21,528	5,253	592	26,189	0
1986/87	0	19,330	1,621	1,060	19,891	0
1987/88	0	16,953	22,659	2,003	27,787	9,822
1988/89	9,822	22,705	9,770	2,931	29,595	9,771
1989/90	9,771	21,103	9,770	4,885	30,873	4,886
1990/91 F	4,886	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil 4/ 5/						
1985/86	202,000	603,000	0	699,000	20,000	86,000
1986/87	86,000	710,000	0	738,000	20,000	38,000
1987/88	38,000	713,000	0	707,000	20,000	24,000
1988/89	24,000	1,000,000	0	959,000	20,000	45,000
1989/90	45,000	825,000	0	825,000	20,000	25,000
1990/91 F	25,000	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 6/						
1985/86	0	7,532	1,097	0	8,628	0
1986/87	0	13,487	0	4,772	8,715	0
1987/88	0	16,947	0	8,769	8,178	0
1988/89	0	19,199	0	10,938	8,261	0
1989/90	0	14,953	0	6,646	8,307	0
1990/91 F	0	---	---	---	---	---
Total						
1985/86	202,000	642,760	6,350	702,048	63,061	86,001
1986/87	86,001	753,817	1,621	748,832	53,606	39,001
1987/88	39,001	756,700	22,659	725,497	58,965	33,898
1988/89	33,898	1,051,904	9,770	980,164	60,556	54,852
1989/90	54,852	876,056	9,770	847,531	61,880	31,267
1990/91 F	31,267	---	---	---	---	---

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Footnotes:
1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
2/ Marketing year indicated is for aggregation purposes with countries from the Northern Hemisphere corresponding to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus (see February 'Horticultural Products Review, pages 24 - 30). For the Southern Hemisphere, orange harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown.
3/ Marketing season begins January 1 of second year shown.
4/ Marketing season begins July 1 of second year shown.
5/ Includes small quantities of tangerine juice.
6/ Marketing season begins February 1 of second year shown.

SOURCES: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or USDA estimates.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
JAN 91

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT											
FR. APPLES(JUL)	MT										
TAIWAN		14,865	9,476	48,845	45,665	67,484	5,303	6,129	21,380	27,944	29,340
CANADA		6,049	6,521	28,720	42,766	66,618	4,144	4,842	15,792	31,274	39,397
HONG KONG		5,547	5,276	23,916	24,590	40,556	2,516	3,073	11,451	13,288	19,807
EC 12		2,833	3,504	14,882	23,145	33,832	1,304	2,029	6,859	12,068	15,579
UNITED KINGDOM		1,516	2,829	9,767	16,935	25,542	809	1,664	4,915	8,943	12,215
SAUDI ARABIA		1,460	0	14,629	20,191	17,012	590	0	6,447	12,575	7,505
OTHER		13,176	11,689	76,257	89,536	107,821	5,971	6,962	37,715	53,012	54,419
Subtotal:-----		43,930	36,467	207,249	245,893	333,322	19,828	23,035	99,643	150,162	166,046
FR. PEARS(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		3,352	3,351	19,058	28,757	29,249	2,063	2,513	9,951	18,910	17,675
MEXICO		2,218	2,095	13,078	12,628	27,125	1,063	814	5,884	5,782	12,448
EC 12		750	797	6,352	8,012	9,291	243	384	2,798	4,472	4,145
SWEDEN		1,369	194	7,589	9,611	8,251	410	78	2,563	3,661	2,814
NETHERLANDS		421	351	4,123	4,371	6,077	145	159	1,778	2,359	2,708
OTHER		1,609	1,502	9,263	18,489	11,310	648	791	5,044	11,648	6,312
Subtotal:------		9,298	7,939	55,340	77,[illegible]96	85,227	4,426	4,579	26,240	44,473	43,393
APRICOTS(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		23	33	2,136	2,728	2,146	29	52	1,683	3,151	1,696
MEXICO		17	31	1,177	1,152	1,291	13	26	906	767	1,005
OTHER		15	18	384	650	422	5	27	515	825	595
Subtotal:------		55	[illegible]1	3,697	4,530	3,859	47	104	3,104	4,744	3,297
FR CHERRIES(MAY)	MT										
JAPAN		0	15	11,142	7,350	11,169	0	27	40,398	37,321	40,469
CANADA		11	33	7,123	6,443	7,177	28	57	9,425	13,093	9,492
EC 12		0	38	3,857	7,118	3,985	0	41	7,645	12,269	7,809
UNITED KINGDOM		0	0	3,109	3,641	3,109	0	0	6,354	7,333	6,354
HONG KONG		0	0	2,735	1,039	2,735	0	0	4,616	2,163	4,616
OTHER		33	0	1,975	1,397	2,039	50	0	3,536	3,412	3,577
Subtotal:-----		4[illegible]	87	26,831	23,346	27,104	78	126	65,620	68,259	65,963
PEACH-NECTRN(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		487	373	31,331	49,903	32,490	644	574	17,788	44,136	19,231
OTHER		306	547	11,898	5,795	12,991	222	340	7,008	7,954	7,758
Subtotal:------		793	920	43,229	55,69[illegible]	45,481	[illegible]66	914	24,796	52,090	26,989
PLUM-PRUNES(MAY)	MT										
TAIWAN		0	0	21,785	31,773	21,785	0	0	14,851	30,089	14,851
CANADA		268	193	15,652	24,833	16,373	380	282	8,955	25,819	9,823
HONG KONG		0	0	7,510	6,026	7,510	0	0	6,300	5,887	6,300
EC 12		0	0	4,344	4,267	4,344	0	0	3,767	5,116	3,767
UNITED KINGDOM		0	0	3,590	3,926	3,590	0	0	3,332	4,749	3,332
MEXICO		216	187	2,744	2,740	3,570	172	114	1,693	1,498	2,250
OTHER		0	17	3,176	3,845	3,293	0	33	2,859	3,881	3,056
Subtotal:-----		484	397	55,212	73,483	5[illegible],[illegible]75	552	430	38,426	72,289	40,0[illegible]8
FR AVOCADOS(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		491	185	751	975	2,954	561	239	929	1,169	4,495
JAPAN		46	0	63	0	960	53	0	89	0	2,157
EC 12		150	0	643	77	842	182	0	791	55	1,051
UNITED KINGDOM		99	0	347	30	472	120	0	405	30	584
OTHER		0	0	16	14	74	0	0	24	27	116
Subtotal:------		687	185	1,472	1,066	4,830	796	239	1,833	1,251	7,820
FR KIWIFRUIT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		830	587	2,816	2,080	6,272	1,112	829	2,928	3,021	8,102
TAIWAN		314	113	522	137	2,363	474	226	899	271	4,108
OTHER		208	252	567	681	1,639	288	422	830	1,084	2,496
Subtotal:------		1,351	953	3,905	2,[illegible]98	10,274	1,874	1,477	4,657	4,376	14,706
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CANADA		1,217	1,979	58,989	125,383	62,497	2,363	2,700	54,867	121,579	58,675
HONG KONG		0	1,223	18,708	21,549	18,708	0	1,255	16,454	22,382	16,454
TAIWAN		13	0	11,832	14,701	11,863	29	0	11,261	18,023	11,281
OTHER		1,173	1,352	34,552	41,363	35,731	1,473	1,796	40,793	50,948	41,847
Subtotal:------		2,403	4,554	124,081	202,996	128,799	3,865	5,751	123,374	212,932	128,257
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		919	694	919	694	33,209	1,791	1,484	1,791	1,484	46,658
JAPAN		0	0	0	0	3,520	0	0	0	0	15,027
OTHER		156	119	156	119	2,157	381	275	381	275	5,680
Subtotal:------		1,075	812	1,075	812	38,887	2,172	1,759	2,172	1,759	67,365
FR ORNG INC TMPL(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		23,364	9,853	36,472	45,563	177,598	10,776	7,467	19,397	26,740	83,369
JAPAN		5,475	4,765	16,094	13,294	143,879	3,307	5,008	11,435	11,593	90,086
HONG KONG		10,609	3,318	24,518	13,897	113,364	5,160	2,089	12,475	7,456	56,369
OTHER		4,915	1,186	12,785	6,456	64,763	2,717	640	7,458	3,457	34,532
Subtotal:-----		44,363	19,122	[illegible]9,869	79,210	499,604	21,959	15,204	50,765	49,247	264,356
FR GRPFRT(SEP)	MT										
JAPAN		8,023	24,039	50,539	65,278	148,514	4,411	16,098	28,283	42,193	90,370
EC 12		8,095	25,077	50,834	81,928	82,770	4,003	12,847	24,768	40,788	39,250
CANADA		6,930	9,880	14,379	36,890	38,801	3,538	4,767	8,530	17,324	21,973
FRANCE		4,529	12,562	24,059	36,578	35,994	2,103	6,294	11,248	17,946	17,437
NETHERLANDS		1,936	6,607	12,237	25,723	27,013	964	3,544	6,222	13,022	12,016
OTHER		699	1,117	4,053	5,420	17,244	377	565	2,133	3,048	9,211
Subtotal:-----		23,746	60,113	119,806	189,516	287,330	12,330	34,277	63,714	103,354	160,803

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
JAN 91

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR TANGERINES(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		1,446	1,333	2,708	3,968	5,520	1,545	1,345	2,517	3,703	5,228
EC 12		84	79	84	79	507	80	72	80	72	408
OTHER		149	33	220	66	440	155	30	234	54	392
Subtotal:-----		1,679	1,446	3,012	4,113	6,466	1,780	1,447	2,831	3,829	6,028
CANNED FRUIT											
CND PEACH&NECT(JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		198	314	3,675	3,853	5,850	216	340	3,749	3,970	6,206
MEXICO		80	74	1,073	509	1,653	76	57	910	354	1,346
TAIWAN		24	227	1,116	1,898	1,569	19	154	852	1,507	1,216
CANADA		112	227	625	1,046	1,183	104	286	566	1,228	1,259
SINGAPORE		84	27	414	378	941	18	28	336	332	732
PHILIPPINES		21	0	539	282	755	20	0	586	242	799
OTHER		166	239	1,729	3,624	2,406	157	173	1,580	2,642	2,210
Subtotal:-----		685	1,108	9,171	11,591	14,358	611	1,036	8,579	10,276	13,767
CND PEARS(JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		100	15	174	619	442	63	3	153	677	424
MEXICO		91	9	310	225	362	82	9	245	193	289
CANADA		48	96	160	270	259	53	103	127	274	220
PANAMA		41	3	124	172	124	34	3	96	88	96
OTHER		3	66	307	886	601	4	60	305	808	545
Subtotal:-----		283	189	1,076	2,171	1,787	236	179	925	2,040	1,574
CND PNEAPL(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		131	152	131	152	2,555	103	120	103	120	1,876
JAPAN		58	83	58	83	1,959	69	103	69	103	1,764
EC 12		292	299	292	299	1,691	222	242	222	242	1,356
GERMANY		180	284	180	284	810	164	227	164	227	730
NETHERLANDS		97	15	97	15	587	48	15	48	15	407
KOREA, REPUBLIC		15	0	15	0	459	15	0	15	0	359
OTHER		19	39	19	39	360	18	28	18	28	344
Subtotal:-----		514	573	514	573	7,024	428	494	428	494	5,699
FRT MIXTURES(JUN)	MT										
CANADA		437	723	1,789	4,507	3,830	521	854	1,779	5,364	4,350
JAPAN		345	108	1,973	2,968	3,373	356	129	1,979	3,245	3,665
PHILIPPINES		499	50	2,047	2,405	2,905	103	54	1,754	2,480	2,785
SINGAPORE		27	288	1,059	1,492	1,798	28	165	1,085	1,349	1,840
OTHER		865	680	5,067	6,189	7,193	812	692	5,186	5,732	7,458
Subtotal:-----		2,174	1,849	11,934	17,560	19,097	1,820	1,895	11,782	18,169	20,098
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD RAISINS(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		3,427	3,765	23,102	32,304	46,316	4,968	4,735	34,481	39,754	68,124
UNITED KINGDOM		1,592	1,884	11,449	13,812	22,523	2,323	2,337	16,692	16,733	32,894
JAPAN		4,809	1,574	12,922	11,108	19,751	6,016	1,985	20,177	15,156	30,538
GERMANY		624	865	4,452	8,648	10,407	821	1,089	6,739	10,109	14,834
CANADA		608	612	2,355	6,290	7,431	1,306	1,077	6,279	12,837	16,348
SWEDEN		283	434	3,701	4,810	6,107	466	505	6,396	6,750	10,337
OTHER		2,800	1,975	13,692	16,005	22,797	4,050	2,654	22,133	22,183	37,767
Subtotal:-----		11,928	8,360	55,772	70,516	102,401	16,805	10,957	89,466	96,680	163,115
DRD PRUNES(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		3,267	4,531	22,747	29,054	39,241	5,423	5,114	37,163	37,990	65,387
ITALY		426	512	7,274	7,107	11,391	862	818	12,015	11,063	20,160
JAPAN		926	1,325	5,674	6,908	10,736	1,379	1,677	8,290	8,664	14,801
GERMANY		1,347	1,227	4,605	8,828	10,490	2,323	1,444	7,990	10,915	17,972
FRANCE		828	95	4,934	974	5,922	1,020	87	6,906	1,364	8,367
CANADA		375	444	1,801	2,799	4,495	679	852	3,059	5,019	7,926
OTHER		1,645	1,481	9,678	11,937	16,607	2,393	1,811	15,412	16,030	26,086
Subtotal:-----		6,213	7,781	39,900	50,698	71,079	9,874	9,454	63,924	67,703	114,199
FRUIT JUICES(SSE)											
ORANGE JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
CANADA		15,645	13,459	23,308	29,490	168,461	6,980	5,972	11,148	13,021	73,511
EC 12		3,624	1,902	5,757	7,772	45,720	1,771	780	3,204	2,838	23,066
KOREA, REPUBLIC		2,313	4,506	6,416	5,010	20,591	1,095	2,232	2,899	2,481	9,485
FRANCE		1,229	1,275	2,763	1,727	20,135	740	482	1,887	631	11,541
OTHER		6,010	6,146	10,250	13,616	70,005	2,787	2,616	4,731	6,154	31,910
Subtotal:-----		27,592	26,013	45,732	55,888	304,776	12,633	11,600	21,981	24,494	137,971
ORNG JU NTCNC(DEC)	KL										
JAPAN		434	455	942	1,100	11,401	311	437	585	1,108	10,090
EC 12		1,326	1,187	2,125	2,991	9,462	940	1,229	1,371	3,020	8,499
FRANCE		1,316	1,090	2,115	2,797	9,127	930	1,150	1,360	2,898	8,215
CANADA		323	600	416	932	4,096	491	612	550	1,106	5,685
OTHER		434	986	1,659	1,917	10,898	385	671	1,069	1,395	8,824
Subtotal:-----		2,517	3,228	5,142	6,940	35,858	2,128	2,948	3,574	6,628	33,098
GRPFRT JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
JAPAN		1,178	834	2,385	1,342	19,641	848	601	1,715	934	13,986
CANADA		961	788	1,803	1,550	8,094	692	568	1,224	1,116	5,754
EC 12		359	1,298	560	2,027	4,513	198	593	307	1,006	2,723
FINLAND		293	0	310	345	2,097	151	0	155	126	983
OTHER		250	96	476	255	1,971	131	58	268	138	1,104
Subtotal:-----		3,041	3,016	5,534	5,520	36,316	2,021	1,819	3,669	3,321	24,549
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR ASPARAGUS(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		279	193	444	697	8,873	541	555	906	1,718	15,001
JAPAN		370	272	392	289	5,355	1,972	1,493	2,059	1,577	21,271
SWITZERLAND		20	34	20	34	1,621	81	171	81	171	4,524
EC 12		87	101	91	111	1,474	316	427	325	458	4,075
OTHER		20	2	20	25	178	71	12	71	68	597
Subtotal:-----		776	602	966	1,156	17,501	2,982	2,659	3,443	3,993	45,468
FR ONIONS(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		6,088	7,995	13,682	26,300	65,185	2,722	3,607	4,741	10,725	23,737
JAPAN		4,649	1,489	23,250	20,800	31,433	1,083	453	5,212	4,049	7,170
TAIWAN		0	226	3,195	2,781	8,276	0	84	815	694	2,149
OTHER		1,937	3,642	8,706	28,436	14,711	456	1,175	2,275	8,285	4,208
Subtotal:-----		12,674	13,351	48,833	78,316	119,605	4,261	5,319	13,043	23,753	37,264

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND SWT CORN(AUG)	MT										
JAPAN		3,502	2,740	18,078	14,510	44,278	2,685	2,378	16,872	12,602	36,675
EC 12		4,436	3,565	23,824	24,341	42,328	3,498	2,758	18,500	18,585	32,642
GERMANY		2,065	1,098	10,690	9,704	16,057	1,682	886	8,679	7,680	12,921
TAIWAN		1,403	732	7,399	8,649	13,508	906	791	5,835	8,298	10,064
UNITED KINGDOM		1,385	1,038	5,915	6,015	13,103	977	716	4,125	4,327	9,377
HONG KONG		295	785	3,015	2,895	8,103	162	301	2,017	1,302	4,036
OTHER		1,314	988	11,707	9,683	23,274	1,032	887	8,764	8,148	17,684
Subtotal:-----		10,951	8,810	64,023	60,078	131,490	8,282	7,115	51,988	48,935	101,101
CND TOM PAS(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		1,597	2,204	6,492	15,458	13,474	1,692	2,772	6,183	16,105	13,398
JAPAN		0	747	2,703	6,918	2,745	0	740	3,226	6,853	3,272
PHILIPPINES		2[illegible]4	0	1,269	228	1,712	245	0	1,098	203	1,483
KOREA, REPUBLIC		61	673	920	3,295	1,323	86	633	1,203	3,240	1,755
OTHER		2[illegible]5	246	1,521	3,048	2,359	256	242	1,591	2,981	2,520
Subtotal:-----		2,18[illegible]	3,870	12,906	20,946	21,614	2,279	4,387	13,301	29,381	22,428
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		525	60	8,363	3,817	12,861	570	75	6,235	3,423	10,485
CANADA		378	963	4,056	5,190	6,271	276	881	2,502	4,400	4,381
UNITED KINGDOM		0	36	1,545	2,899	5,379	0	29	1,478	2,346	5,071
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOU		0	0	5,001	0	5,033	0	0	3,054	0	3,083
JAPAN		80	598	2,025	2,053	3,389	98	693	1,735	2,500	2,960
MEXICO		240	94	1,725	1,184	2,872	155	58	1,225	777	1,962
OTHER		318	394	2,963	3,168	4,613	297	500	3,107	3,406	4,772
Subtotal:-----		1,540	2,107	19,132	15,412	30,006	1,397	2,207	14,804	14,505	24,560
FRZN VEGETABLES											
FZN SWT CORN(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		3,618	2,354	19,596	19,686	34,373	2,828	2,141	16,876	17,487	28,722
EC 12		518	429	3,785	3,589	8,181	300	268	2,469	2,286	5,717
AUSTRALIA		265	181	3,681	2,276	5,215	252	156	2,470	1,778	3,598
UNITED KINGDOM		159	257	1,826	2,275	4,346	105	170	1,320	1,493	3,456
GERMANY		323	137	1,437	986	3,067	171	75	772	537	1,640
OTHER		902	1,042	5,552	6,746	10,170	676	970	4,039	5,435	7,827
Subtotal:-----		5,304	4,006	32,614	32,297	57,939	4,055	3,535	25,855	26,985	45,864
FZN F FRY(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		[illegible],990	6,671	59,248	59,953	101,396	6,580	4,956	42,058	42,787	71,942
CANADA		541	334	1,133	9,455	22,701	411	315	766	6,931	15,715
HONG KONG		872	709	7,382	4,868	10,781	565	497	3,020	3,251	5,276
OTHER		2,912	3,027	18,114	18,824	30,358	2,092	2,637	11,118	14,069	19,973
Subtotal:-----		13,315	10,740	85,877	93,100	165,237	9,648	8,[illegible]05	56,961	67,038	112,905
TREE NUTS											
ALMONDS UNSH(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		273	246	1,970	1,125	2,180	817	644	5,920	3,622	6,585
INDIA		65	1,122	1,848	3,654	1,960	169	1,425	4,564	5,678	4,804
CANADA		40	32	558	1,260	859	138	95	1,335	2,749	2,113
EC 12		40	62	549	1,315	678	115	52	866	1,874	1,074
MEXICO		99	0	572	33	648	230	0	1,331	42	1,456
OTHER		137	25	743	763	1,614	486	72	2,392	1,637	4,869
Subtotal:-----		654	1,488	6,241	8,152	7,938	1,954	2,289	16,406	15,602	20,902
ALMND SH/PREP(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		4,417	6,451	47,030	67,095	89,186	14,686	18,157	153,239	186,419	282,411
GERMANY		2,281	3,129	23,573	31,729	45,630	7,468	8,460	76,747	86,458	143,239
JAPAN		1,427	1,524	15,159	10,744	24,774	5,683	4,544	48,752	35,527	84,712
FRANCE		473	1,104	6,313	8,483	11,796	1,323	3,107	19,286	23,264	36,031
UNITED KINGDOM		666	661	6,944	8,334	11,686	2,427	1,985	23,818	24,810	39,702
NETHERLANDS		614	608	5,420	5,424	10,118	2,146	1,782	17,772	15,709	32,554
OTHER		3,455	4,274	30,859	32,528	51,031	12,015	11,118	95,518	91,995	162,310
Subtotal:-----		9,298	12,249	93,047	110,367	164,990	32,384	33,818	297,509	313,941	529,433
WALNUTS SH(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		121	127	3,156	3,085	4,146	470	426	7,897	9,634	11,023
JAPAN		178	96	1,953	1,150	2,846	551	426	3,559	4,561	6,438
SPAIN		69	42	1,326	659	1,721	269	177	3,368	2,378	4,919
CANADA		74	151	914	945	1,525	267	481	1,387	3,077	3,382
GERMANY		15	60	834	878	1,242	62	166	1,882	2,438	2,778
ISRAEL		10	125	649	764	1,168	39	458	2,034	2,856	3,788
OTHER		140	191	2,212	1,955	3,245	535	515	6,067	6,132	9,233
Subtotal:-----		524	690	[illegible],[illegible]85	7,898	12,[illegible]31	1,862	2,306	20,944	26,260	33,863
WALNUTS UNSH(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		407	56	45,873	43,704	46,483	633	96	75,353	77,015	76,441
GERMANY		43	0	16,348	13,528	16,453	156	0	26,481	22,728	26,785
SPAIN		251	0	14,607	13,820	14,607	300	0	24,538	24,953	24,538
ITALY		56	56	6,869	8,540	7,199	84	96	11,679	15,138	12,185
NETHERLANDS		20	0	2,762	3,594	2,806	32	0	4,437	6,641	4,507
OTHER		133	205	4,663	5,267	5,721	327	488	8,702	10,540	11,153
Subtotal:-----		539	261	50,536	48,871	52,204	960	585	84,055	87,555	87,593
HOPS&PRODUCTS											
HOP PELTS(SEP)	MT										
BRAZIL		67	0	1,673	34	3,734	233	0	4,620	142	11,306
COLOMBIA		129	0	1,967	69	2,127	644	0	10,669	344	11,468
CANADA		2	20	682	252	1,232	10	128	4,350	1,496	7,406
EC 12		129	23	260	1,125	1,041	404	223	883	5,781	3,676
GERMANY		91	6	205	818	964	301	22	723	3,960	3,392
OTHER		74	256	174	390	1,015	392	2,050	927	2,799	5,574
Subtotal:-----		401	299	4,755	1,870	9,149	1,682	2,401	21,450	10,561	39,430

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
JAN 91

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY: CURR MO LAST YR	QUANTITY: CURR MO CURR YR	QUANTITY: YR TDT LAST YR	QUANTITY: YR TDT CURR YR	QUANTITY: LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): CURR MO LAST YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): CURR MO CURR YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): YR TDT LAST YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): YR TDT CURR YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): LAST YEAR
HOP EXTRACT(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	485	303	919	0	0	5,573	6,691	10,467
EC 12		143	53	269	360	690	1,322	730	2,767	4,449	7,429
COLOMBIA		0	8	251	58	416	0	185	2,819	945	6,388
PHILIPPINES		0	0	151	32	313	0	0	1,929	1,071	4,110
NETHERLANDS		30	10	58	44	192	220	100	425	460	1,832
IRELAND		82	0	128	23	170	811	0	1,280	181	1,718
OTHER		52	15	285	319	798	467	123	2,441	3,127	8,608
Subtotal:------		196	76	1,439	1,073	3,136	1,789	1,037	15,529	16,283	37,002
HOPS,NSPF(SEP)	MT										
EC 12		104	74	359	259	1,093	263	436	1,782	1,547	4,806
GERMANY		104	58	137	193	834	263	271	429	902	3,161
UNION OF SOVIET		0	0	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	1,356
CANADA		39	10	138	37	319	227	66	858	217	1,887
BRAZIL		11	0	67	40	250	52	0	270	131	849
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOU		0	0	132	23	146	0	0	947	250	1,023
OTHER		19	1	46	67	239	62	10	436	581	2,085
Subtotal:------		173	85	610	401	2,223	604	512	3,346	2,476	[illegible]
WINE											
GRAPE WINE(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		1,138	927	1,138	927	26,140	1,723	1,375	1,723	1,375	38,362
CANADA		1,822	1,274	1,822	1,274	23,852	1,500	1,333	1,500	1,333	26,038
JAPAN		549	1,450	549	1,450	16,961	893	2,286	893	2,286	25,518
UNITED KINGDOM		792	346	792	346	14,233	1,217	503	1,217	503	21,475
SWEDEN		86	216	86	216	4,767	147	87	147	87	5,117
OTHER		1,157	1,173	1,157	1,173	17,749	1,708	1,476	1,708	1,476	24,502
Subtotal:------		4,752	5,040	4,752	5,040	89,469	5,971	6,557	5,971	6,557	119,537

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
DEC 90

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY: CURR MO LAST YR	QUANTITY: CURR MO CURR YR	QUANTITY: YR TDT LAST YR	QUANTITY: YR TDT CURR YR	QUANTITY: LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): CURR MO LAST YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): CURR MO CURR YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): YR TDT LAST YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): YR TDT CURR YR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS): LAST YEAR
FR FRT & MLNS											
FR APPLES(JUL)	MT										
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	5,277	5,087	26,917	0	0	1,987	2,275	14,904
CANADA		3,073	5,951	22,777	27,987	46,355	1,293	1,793	6,377	8,477	13,502
CHILE		0	0	399	106	22,427	0	0	139	35	7,250
OTHER		324	56	7,137	2,080	10,777	276	72	3,245	883	4,674
Subtotal:------		3,397	6,007	35,589	35,259	106,476	1,569	[illegible]	11,748	11,670	40,330
FR PEARS(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	0	0	23,226	0	0	0	0	8,428
JAPAN		0	0	2,460	1,270	2,460	0	0	5,819	3,153	5,819
ARGENTINA		0	0	0	31	11,659	0	0	0	16	4,894
OTHER		232	167	1,188	1,054	4,890	354	374	1,801	1,736	5,877
Subtotal:------		232	167	3,648	2,354	42,235	354	374	7,620	4,905	25,018
APRICOT (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		442	678	460	679	641	326	481	349	484	476
TURKEY		0	0	165	0	183	0	0	316	0	350
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	216
OTHER		0	0	12	40	13	0	0	11	39	15
Subtotal:------		[illegible]	678	637	719	907	326	481	677	523	1,057
PEACH-NEC(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		5,777	6,408	6,000	6,654	47,938	3,842	4,361	4,017	4,532	31,018
OTHER		75	6	624	3,135	711	93	4	569	2,178	716
Subtotal:------		5,851	[illegible]	6,624	9,789	48,648	3,935	4,365	4,586	6,710	31,734
PLUM-PRUNE(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		1,092	1,772	1,409	2,126	22,685	744	1,259	959	1,498	14,093
OTHER		0	0	251	8	268	0	2	162	20	179
Subtotal:------		1,092	1,773	1,659	2,134	22,953	744	1,261	1,121	1,519	14,272
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		50,133	49,272	65,646	75,242	333,980	44,306	38,557	57,704	59,197	253,319
OTHER		12	1	29,619	29,102	29,981	30	2	32,972	20,071	32,975
Subtotal:------		50,145	49,273	95,265	104,344	363,931	44,336	38,559	90,676	79,268	286,294
FR RASPBRY(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		0	0	7,978	5,070	7,978	0	0	12,026	5,169	12,026
CHILE		226	225	1,161	1,348	1,161	605	444	3,407	3,262	3,407
OTHER		1	0	34	1	34	2	0	94	11	94
Subtotal:------		227	225	9,174	[illegible]	9,174	607	444	15,527	8,442	15,527
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		596	603	13,888	12,601	13,888	631	684	13,548	13,074	13,548
OTHER		381	470	2,459	1,997	2,459	749	892	4,339	3,777	4,339
Subtotal:------		977	1,073	16,346	14,598	16,346	1,380	1,576	17,887	16,850	17,887
FR BANANA(JAN)	MT										
ECUADOR		73,822	87,694	849,642	1,142,155	849,642	16,081	23,360	204,717	297,828	204,717
COSTA RICA		52,215	51,252	637,105	571,550	637,105	16,572	16,872	192,045	177,403	192,045
HONDURAS		44,080	33,611	551,704	485,596	551,704	13,558	8,804	172,145	141,498	172,145
OTHER		64,894	77,276	881,614	894,855	881,614	18,613	21,752	245,606	258,703	245,606
Subtotal:------		235,011	249,834	2,920,066	3,094,157	2,920,066	64,825	70,789	814,513	875,432	814,513

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
DEC 90

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR MANGO(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	43,923	50,922	43,923	0	0	37,042	52,354	37,042
OTHER		141	342	8,350	8,085	8,350	98	533	5,178	5,803	5,178
Subtotal:------		141	342	52,273	59,007	52,273	98	533	42,220	58,157	42,220
FR PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		3,631	4,459	53,770	54,331	53,770	2,119	2,179	29,444	29,265	29,444
OTHER		4,182	3,881	42,760	58,252	42,760	851	946	9,517	14,282	9,517
Subtotal:------		7,812	8,340	96,530	112,584	96,530	2,971	3,125	38,961	43,547	38,961
FR CANTLPE(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		6,269	8,738	47,636	62,148	132,236	2,225	3,301	17,643	22,760	48,040
OTHER		6,515	8,803	19,326	17,815	95,283	1,276	1,997	4,328	4,260	24,173
Subtotal:------		12,784	17,541	66,962	79,963	227,518	3,501	5,299	21,971	27,021	72,213
FR MELON,OT(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		8,501	7,574	27,697	24,322	56,978	2,321	2,752	9,716	8,731	17,596
OTHER		3,464	3,625	9,203	6,721	40,167	954	1,192	2,637	2,022	12,201
Subtotal:------		11,964	11,199	36,900	31,043	97,146	3,275	3,944	12,353	10,753	29,797
FR ORANGES(NOV)	MT										
ISRAEL		0	0	0	0	2,713	0	0	0	0	2,195
DOMINICAN REPUBL		147	46	276	90	3,893	47	13	77	26	1,092
MEXICO		269	244	306	244	3,488	64	44	73	44	937
OTHER		60	59	127	103	1,851	38	23	75	37	559
Subtotal:------		476	350	709	437	11,946	149	79	225	107	4,782
CANNED FRUIT											
CND MANDRN(JAN)	MT										
EC 12		2,798	1,768	32,790	29,038	32,790	2,545	1,882	30,341	26,503	30,341
SPAIN		2,798	1,768	32,668	28,984	32,668	2,543	1,882	30,229	26,465	30,229
OTHER		526	664	10,790	13,466	10,790	698	652	11,708	15,623	11,708
Subtotal:------		3,324	2,433	43,581	42,503	43,581	3,243	2,534	42,049	42,126	42,049
CND BLK OLV(NOV)	MT										
EC 12		1,194	878	2,248	1,934	12,596	2,037	1,558	3,768	3,415	20,845
SPAIN		1,173	843	2,187	1,847	12,245	1,978	1,485	3,657	3,233	20,117
OTHER		88	67	158	95	1,278	155	116	283	164	2,145
Subtotal:------		1,282	945	2,406	2,030	13,874	2,193	1,674	4,050	3,579	22,990
CND GRN OLV(NOV)	MT										
EC 12		4,970	4,391	10,358	9,210	45,058	10,986	9,836	24,250	21,328	104,630
SPAIN		4,879	4,286	10,055	9,002	44,114	10,841	9,660	23,422	21,001	102,726
OTHER		106	45	141	63	812	197	74	266	110	1,396
Subtotal:------		5,075	4,436	10,499	9,272	45,869	11,182	9,910	24,516	21,438	106,026
CND PEACH(JUN)	MT										
EC 12		4,542	396	16,408	5,738	25,565	3,081	229	10,551	3,415	16,262
GREECE		2,571	394	13,178	5,653	21,208	1,610	223	8,129	3,290	13,025
CHILE		215	73	7,082	3,329	9,750	142	42	5,035	2,211	6,808
OTHER		4	3	2,905	1,173	5,868	7	8	1,576	332	3,429
Subtotal:------		4,760	472	26,395	10,241	[illegible]1,182	3,230	280	17,162	5,958	26,499
CND PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
THAILAND		8,801	9,046	136,220	128,019	136,220	4,224	5,048	73,070	70,374	73,070
PHILIPPINES		8,847	7,074	116,000	92,290	116,000	5,325	4,433	69,688	58,439	69,688
OTHER		4,460	6,128	42,331	53,672	42,331	3,356	4,443	25,676	37,948	25,676
Subtotal:------		22,108	22,248	294,551	273,981	294,551	12,905	13,923	168,434	166,761	168,434
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD APRCT(JUL)	MT										
TURKEY		615	498	3,527	3,614	7,334	1,143	1,339	6,600	8,412	12,929
OTHER		47	37	776	208	991	143	170	2,228	785	2,965
Subtotal:------		662	535	4,302	3,821	[illegible],324	1,286	1,509	8,828	9,197	15,894
DATES(SEP)	MT										
PAKISTAN		504	313	1,846	670	5,890	623	307	1,313	652	4,741
IRAQ		1,304	0	1,375	15	1,791	1,512	0	1,565	22	2,063
OTHER		36	95	817	443	1,900	73	138	757	595	2,217
Subtotal:------		1,845	408	4,038	1,128	9,582	2,207	445	3,634	1,270	9,021
DRD FIG(SEP)	MT										
EC 12		67	23	2,260	787	2,300	104	74	3,826	2,228	3,882
GREECE		65	20	2,177	744	2,217	97	56	3,640	2,078	3,696
OTHER		16	18	445	205	463	37	48	694	454	734
Subtotal:------		83	41	2,705	992	2,763	141	122	4,520	2,682	4,616
DRD RAISIN(AUG)	MT										
MEXICO		489	271	3,936	2,717	4,547	502	230	3,561	1,679	4,233
CHILE		154	228	1,584	2,780	3,931	138	228	1,322	2,725	3,662
TURKEY		320	19	609	19	1,474	360	22	766	22	1,655
OTHER		136	19	576	157	813	143	21	589	137	808
Subtotal:------		1,099	537	6,706	5,673	10,764	1,143	501	6,238	4,563	10,357
FRUIT JUICE(SSE)											
APPLE JUIC(JUL)	KL										
EC 12		21,845	21,207	93,071	91,539	215,273	4,344	5,716	20,140	21,160	45,506
ARGENTINA		4,497	14,062	129,579	211,071	246,898	711	2,368	23,374	34,893	42,788
GERMANY		15,151	15,063	61,690	71,628	158,806	2,932	3,533	12,937	14,992	33,559
OTHER		23,010	69,187	123,428	216,692	267,401	4,853	14,442	25,493	42,645	57,166
Subtotal:------		49,352	104,457	346,078	519,302	729,572	9,909	22,526	69,007	98,698	145,460
FCOJ(DEC)	KL										
BRAZIL		138,120	104,243	138,120	104,243	1,509,047	32,673	25,176	32,673	25,176	531,803
OTHER		6,659	2,686	6,659	2,686	236,420	1,410	852	1,410	852	90,604
Subtotal:------		144,779	106,928	144,779	106,928	1,745,467	34,083	26,028	34,083	26,028	622,408
GRAPE JU(JAN)	KL										
ARGENTINA		5,235	8,037	48,624	85,063	48,624	1,003	1,597	9,767	16,243	9,767
BRAZIL		603	533	13,228	15,000	13,228	226	264	4,343	5,643	4,343
OTHER		591	735	4,878	12,472	4,878	363	410	2,285	4,170	2,285
Subtotal:------		6,429	9,305	66,730	112,535	66,730	1,593	2,271	16,394	26,056	16,394
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		8,962	9,297	112,043	90,632	112,043	1,507	1,905	20,019	17,525	20,019
THAILAND		13,386	12,043	109,823	134,791	109,823	2,253	3,150	18,338	25,723	18,338
OTHER		3,691	4,285	18,607	56,335	18,607	709	1,108	3,432	12,413	3,432
Subtotal:------		26,039	25,624	240,473	281,758	240,473	4,469	6,163	41,789	55,660	41,789

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		1,326	3,312	30,219	28,573	30,219	390	903	8,885	8,362	8,885
JAPAN		2,063	2,663	4,700	25,895	4,700	1,008	1,209	2,386	10,048	2,386
OTHER		392	219	4,716	2,093	4,716	198	94	1,744	954	1,744
Subtotal:-----		3,781	6,194	39,635	56,561	39,635	1,596	2,205	13,016	19,364	13,016
FROZEN FRUIT											
FZN STRBRY(DEC)	MT										
MEXICO		416	520	416	520	18,446	695	607	695	607	23,776
OTHER		134	195	134	195	3,362	221	252	221	252	4,134
Subtotal:-----		550	716	550	716	21,808	915	859	915	859	27,910
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR BEANS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		2,103	2,958	2,413	3,548	11,941	2,250	2,509	2,545	2,927	15,807
OTHER		50	16	93	60	584	46	17	120	70	483
Subtotal:-----		2,152	2,974	2,506	3,608	12,525	2,296	2,526	2,665	2,997	16,291
FR CARROT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		7,125	5,476	23,674	18,747	45,379	1,041	1,586	4,079	4,624	8,859
MEXICO		308	637	650	1,206	13,998	38	139	86	203	2,583
OTHER		19	17	83	36	429	18	13	80	27	373
Subtotal:-----		7,453	6,130	24,406	19,989	59,806	1,097	1,738	4,245	4,854	11,814
FR CABBAGE(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		2,651	1,905	7,792	5,819	21,869	719	498	1,624	1,292	5,883
MEXICO		2,170	395	2,278	654	19,837	342	100	366	172	2,497
OTHER		0	21	0	74	1,833	0	47	0	124	455
Subtotal:-----		4,822	2,320	10,070	6,546	43,540	1,062	645	1,990	1,587	8,835
FR CELERY(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		674	148	1,006	197	14,387	129	52	198	59	3,492
CANADA		0	0	643	725	3,622	0	0	155	185	829
OTHER		86	99	176	250	894	12	16	26	42	202
Subtotal:-----		760	247	1,825	1,172	18,903	141	69	380	287	4,522
FR CUCMBR(OCT	MT										
MEXICO		37,314	28,298	58,620	48,044	176,832	13,840	10,665	24,096	17,426	71,005
OTHER		65	564	502	908	12,310	66	150	633	534	4,716
Subtotal:-----		37,379	28,861	59,121	48,953	189,142	13,906	10,815	24,729	17,960	75,721
FR CAULFLWR(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		1,692	1,523	2,488	2,014	8,827	382	336	630	432	2,058
CANADA		0	0	452	507	1,493	0	0	150	211	521
OTHER		12	0	12	0	30	8	0	8	0	25
Subtotal:-----		1,704	1,523	2,952	2,521	10,350	390	336	788	643	2,604
FR GARLIC(OCT)	MT										
ARGENTINA		0	0	0	0	3,786	0	0	0	0	5,620
MEXICO		0	2	7	9	7,693	2	6	29	27	5,460
OTHER		720	169	3,177	1,154	8,370	742	71	2,660	759	8,026
Subtotal:-----		721	171	3,184	1,163	19,849	744	77	2,689	786	19,106
FR ONION(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		10,972	7,752	21,702	17,559	147,382	5,783	7,895	14,429	22,014	59,584
OTHER		1,249	1,280	4,245	3,824	26,786	510	542	1,742	1,641	9,601
Subtotal:-----		12,222	9,031	25,947	21,383	174,168	6,294	8,437	16,171	23,654	69,185
FR PEPPERS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		13,952	13,177	20,243	20,913	125,793	9,714	11,735	15,693	17,731	133,993
OTHER		183	151	2,141	1,859	9,695	493	592	5,540	6,354	22,073
Subtotal:-----		14,135	13,329	22,385	22,772	135,488	10,207	12,328	21,233	24,085	156,065
FR SEED POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		3,419	3,078	5,901	5,498	91,589	572	473	1,013	880	19,512
OTHER		6	0	14	0	20	7	0	15	0	23
Subtotal:-----		3,425	3,078	5,915	5,498	91,609	579	473	1,028	880	19,535
FR TBL POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		20,928	23,757	61,654	67,262	213,223	4,217	3,804	12,138	10,719	50,748
OTHER		0	5	9	25	194	0	23	11	33	74
Subtotal:-----		20,928	23,763	61,663	67,287	213,417	4,217	3,827	12,149	10,751	50,822
FR TOMATO(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		20,340	19,380	70,163	44,131	378,344	13,456	10,405	34,395	20,932	384,020
OTHER		250	216	897	661	8,918	197	198	842	735	7,231
Subtotal:-----		20,590	19,595	71,059	44,793	387,262	13,653	10,603	35,237	21,667	391,251
FR ASPARG(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		219	148	608	579	14,795	401	251	1,018	902	21,246
OTHER		732	1,168	2,610	3,656	4,046	1,206	1,436	3,725	4,530	5,791
Subtotal:-----		951	1,316	3,218	4,235	18,841	1,608	1,687	4,743	5,432	27,037
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM PST(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		185	0	2,503	2,664	24,664	136	0	1,925	1,928	20,233
CHILE		12	0	772	2,320	18,181	9	0	609	1,915	16,002
OTHER		2,456	571	19,395	5,764	31,179	2,254	527	17,060	4,052	27,243
Subtotal:-----		2,653	571	22,670	10,749	74,024	2,399	527	19,594	7,896	63,479
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	114	348	310	0	0	62	181	162
ARGENTINA		0	0	120	45	247	0	0	71	28	134
ISRAEL		0	0	154	213	262	0	0	82	136	126
OTHER		36	0	81	93	153	21	0	43	53	88
Subtotal:-----		36	0	470	698	972	21	0	257	399	511
CND TOMATO(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		1,834	1,720	9,548	10,905	18,568	841	624	4,283	3,921	8,878
CHILE		0	17	592	2,212	10,491	0	8	356	1,383	6,357
ITALY		1,504	1,383	6,728	9,669	13,112	662	490	2,952	3,433	6,018
ISRAEL		1,722	369	8,294	13,506	9,611	1,020	174	5,034	6,004	5,705
OTHER		1,039	1,506	4,975	5,040	15,348	452	683	2,522	2,507	8,561
Subtotal:-----		4,595	3,611	23,408	31,664	54,019	2,314	1,489	12,196	13,815	29,501

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
DEC 90

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CND MSHROOM(JUL)	MT										
TAIWAN		508	603	3,660	4,237	9,807	1,389	1,639	10,199	11,262	30,163
HONG KONG		1,063	1,340	4,681	4,976	9,765	2,181	2,792	10,096	10,682	21,009
INDONESIA		488	883	2,455	4,293	6,792	1,461	2,676	6,664	12,976	19,463
OTHER		1,215	1,773	11,613	8,264	20,809	3,298	4,059	27,224	19,062	48,939
Subtotal:-----		3,275	4,599	22,410	21,769	47,172	8,329	11,166	54,184	53,981	119,574
FROZEN VEGETABLES											
FZN BROCLI(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		5,914	5,419	27,069	22,336	106,319	3,798	3,873	17,340	15,865	70,113
OTHER		1,523	1,053	3,806	3,943	8,295	1,047	690	2,544	2,359	5,377
Subtotal:-----		7,437	6,472	30,875	26,280	114,615	4,845	4,563	19,884	18,224	75,490
FZN CAULFLR(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		3,399	6,049	15,992	16,427	25,870	2,465	4,793	10,931	12,708	18,152
OTHER		217	258	666	866	1,696	150	172	467	549	1,143
Subtotal:-----		3,616	6,307	16,658	17,293	27,565	2,615	4,964	11,398	13,256	19,295
FZN POTATO(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		4,087	5,703	16,299	25,064	52,897	2,187	3,155	8,686	13,868	29,611
OTHER		111	7	438	154	1,156	57	15	227	89	654
Subtotal:-----		4,198	5,709	16,737	25,217	54,053	2,244	3,170	8,914	13,958	30,266
TREE NUTS											
PISTACHIO NSH(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		147	0	368	0	575	621	0	1,526	0	2,400
HONG KONG		24	17	191	70	408	50	29	364	124	853
OTHER		5	0	15	36	109	24	0	75	101	326
Subtotal:-----		175	17	574	106	1,093	695	29	1,965	226	3,579
CASHEW NUT(AUG)	MT										
INDIA		1,269	2,202	10,476	13,868	20,781	4,909	10,085	51,147	64,353	95,002
BRAZIL		1,521	1,777	9,074	8,005	22,629	5,902	8,033	35,539	35,343	84,878
OTHER		728	1,107	4,109	5,097	8,643	2,376	5,093	15,044	21,286	30,703
Subtotal:-----		3,518	5,086	23,660	26,971	52,053	13,187	23,210	101,730	120,982	210,583
FILBERTS(AUG)	MT										
TURKEY		318	502	1,068	2,295	2,520	834	1,440	2,742	7,126	6,682
EC 12		89	22	717	103	977	212	56	1,312	309	1,917
OTHER		0	1	34	12	75	0	4	94	128	217
Subtotal:-----		407	524	1,820	2,410	3,573	1,046	1,501	4,148	7,563	8,816
PECANS NSH(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		2,136	1,764	3,892	10,448	6,616	3,627	4,191	6,114	22,843	11,328
OTHER		0	0	0	231	535	0	0	0	597	1,376
Subtotal:-----		2,136	1,764	3,892	10,679	7,151	3,627	4,191	6,114	23,440	12,704
WINES											
CHMP&SPRK WN(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		4,617	3,525	45,164	38,605	45,164	24,062	21,709	284,156	271,204	284,156
FRANCE		1,648	958	15,493	12,104	15,493	15,089	11,715	183,547	171,224	183,547
ITALY		1,103	1,390	16,534	14,317	16,534	4,006	6,197	60,653	60,349	60,653
OTHER		23	94	305	284	305	74	191	1,028	854	1,028
Subtotal:-----		4,640	3,619	45,468	38,889	45,468	24,136	21,899	285,184	272,058	285,184
FT&VERM WN(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		1,488	1,148	15,518	15,983	15,518	5,116	4,271	49,750	56,588	49,750
ITALY		680	574	8,646	8,413	8,646	1,381	1,404	18,000	19,124	18,000
SPAIN		545	305	4,446	5,056	4,446	1,974	1,361	17,869	22,184	17,869
PORTUGAL		129	119	1,183	1,288	1,183	1,129	998	9,779	11,202	9,779
OTHER		3	25	117	192	117	7	100	535	554	535
Subtotal:-----		1,491	1,173	15,635	16,175	15,635	5,123	4,371	50,284	57,141	50,284
OTH GP WINE(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		15,517	11,702	194,548	165,679	194,548	42,294	46,525	540,807	527,768	540,807
FRANCE		5,689	3,807	67,984	55,076	67,984	21,345	22,777	285,029	257,410	285,029
ITALY		7,193	5,735	91,508	83,274	91,508	14,814	17,878	174,472	197,897	174,472
OTHER		1,976	2,055	23,194	24,903	23,194	3,940	4,784	43,186	49,305	43,186
Subtotal:-----		17,494	13,757	217,742	190,583	217,742	46,234	51,309	583,993	577,073	583,993
OTH WN PROD(JAN)	KL										
JAPAN		185	217	2,734	2,572	2,734	530	534	7,071	6,550	7,071
EC 12		121	37	3,084	888	3,084	143	36	3,709	945	3,709
OTHER		32	137	639	661	639	64	209	1,185	1,282	1,185
Subtotal:-----		339	391	6,455	4,121	6,455	737	779	11,964	8,778	11,964
CUT FLOWERS											
ROSES(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA							4,024	4,406	56,416	62,960	56,416
OTHER							1,059	1,227	18,896	23,078	18,896
Subtotal:-----							5,083	5,633	75,312	86,038	75,312
CARNATIONS(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA							5,723	6,578	68,675	63,630	68,675
OTHER							311	396	4,229	3,301	4,229
Subtotal:-----							6,034	6,974	72,904	66,931	72,904

* U.S. G.P.O.:1991- 281-074:40212/FAS